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     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:08:31 ON 13 DEC 2001)
               DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:22:57 ON 13 DEC 2001
L1          9562 S CHIPS
L2         26702 S STAPHYLOCOCCUS
L3             3 S L1 AND L2
L4         10978 S CHEMOTAXIS  OR CHEMOTACTIC
L5           214 S L4 (L) INHIBIT? (L) PROTEIN#
L6             4 S L2 AND L5
L7          3471 S PROTEIN# (L) L2
L8           346 S 17  (2W) (KD OR KDA OR KILO DALTON# OR KILODALTON?)
L9           408 S 17 (W) 000 (2W) (DALTON? OR  MOL? (2A) (WT OR WEIGHT))
L10            2 S L7 (L) (L9 OR L8)
L11            2 S L7 AND (L8 OR L9)
L12            7 S L3 OR L6 OR L10
L13         1438 S C5A
L14          483 S FMLP
L15        10998 S L13 OR L1
L16         1889 S L13 OR L14
L17           64 S L16 (L) GRANULOCYT?
L18            0 S L17 AND L2
L19           15 S L16 AND L2
L20        60207 S GRANULOCYT? OR LEUKOCYTE#
L21            5 S L19 AND L20
L22           10 S L21 OR L12
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=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:29:31 ON 13 DEC 2001
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1947 - 13 Dec 2001  VOL 135 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Dec 2001  (20011211/ED)

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 substance identification.

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 all substance data from the REGISTRY file.  Enter HELP FIRST for
 more information.

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in CA from 1947 to the present.  On April 22, 2001, bibliographic
information and abstracts were added for over 2.2 million references
published in CA from 1947 to 1966.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> s his
L23       4155 HIS/OBI

=> d  his

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:08:31 ON 13 DEC 2001)
               DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:22:57 ON 13 DEC 2001
L1         9562 S CHIPS
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L10           2 S L7 (L) (L9 OR L8)
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L18           0 S L17 AND L2
L19          15 S L16 AND L2
L20       60207 S GRANULOCYT? OR LEUKOCYTE#
L21           5 S L19 AND L20
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L22 10 S L21 OR L12

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:29:31 ON 13 DEC 2001
~~L23 4155 S HIS~~

=> d .ca l22 1-10

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507724 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:103457
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**
INVENTOR(S): Van Strijp, Johannes Antonius Gerardus; Van Kessel, Cornelis Petrus Maria; Peschel, Andreas Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jari Pharmaceuticals B.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001049711	A2	20010712	WO 2001-EP270	20010108
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1118663	A1	20010725	EP 2000-200068	20000107
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2000-200068 A 20000107

AB The invention relates to nucleic acid mols. encoding chemotaxis inhibitory protein from Staphylococcus aureus (CHIPS), which is capable of directly or indirectly blocking different chemokine receptors. The gene chp encoding chemotaxis inhibitory protein was cloned from Staphylococcus aureus Newman and the absence or presence of the gene was tested in various Staphylococcus aureus strains. The invention further relates to methods for prepg. recombinant (poly)peptides having CHIPS activity and to the use of such recombinant (poly)peptides having CHIPS activity for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment, such as the treatment of inflammation reactions and HIV.

IC ICM C07K014-00
CC 3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 6, 10
ST sequence gene **Staphylococcus chemotaxis inhibitory protein**; drug **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**; flmp **C5a chemotaxis inhibitory protein**
IT Animal cell line
(293; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Animal cell line

(3T3; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(BHK; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(CHO; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(COS; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(JURKAT; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(L; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Animal cell line
(U937; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Antiarthritics
(acute reactive; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Respiratory distress syndrome
(adult, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT **Proteins**, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**chemotaxis inhibitory protein**; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Temperature effects, biological
(cold, frostbite, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fragments; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Kidney, disease
(glomerulonephritis, anti-glomerular basement membrane; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

IT Diagnosis
(mol.; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus

chemotaxis inhibitory protein)
IT Animal
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarteriosclerotics
Antirheumatic agents
Bacillus subtilis
Baculoviridae
Candida
DNA sequences
Drosophila
Escherichia coli
Fungi
Gene therapy
HeLa cell
Insect (Insecta)
Molecular cloning
Monocyte
Neutrophil
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
Pichia pastoria
Plant (Embryophyta)
Polymorphonuclear **leukocyte**
Prokaryote
Protein sequences
Protista
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Staphylococcus aureus
Therapy
Virus vectors
(nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Gene, microbial
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Pancreas, disease
(pancreatitis, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Genomic library
cDNA library
(screening of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Brain, disease
(stroke, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Multiple sclerosis
(therapeutic agents; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus**

aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Brain, disease
(trauma, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Burn
Gout
Meningitis
Transplant rejection
(treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, treatment of; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT Bacteriophage
(vector; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT 350263-54-6P 350263-55-7P 350263-56-8P
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT 59880-97-6, L-Phenylalanine, N-formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl- 80295-54-1, Complement **C5a**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT 350263-53-5P
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)
IT 350269-19-1 350269-20-4 350269-21-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; nucleic acids encoding **Staphylococcus** aureus **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**)

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:433695 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:177775
TITLE: Isolation and characterization of a 17-kDa staphylococcal heparin-binding protein with broad specificity
AUTHOR(S): Fallgren, Corina; Utt, Meeme; Ljungh, Asa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases and Medical Microbiology, University of Lund, Lund, S-223 62, Swed.
SOURCE: J. Med. Microbiol. (2001), 50(6), 547-557
CODEN: JMMIAV; ISSN: 0022-2615
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A previous study reported the ability of staphylococci to bind heparin and heparin-dependent host growth factors. The present study isolated and identified heparin- and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF)-binding surface components of S. epidermidis strain RP12 and S. haemolyticus strain SM 131. The staphylococcal heparin-binding component(s) were purified by affinity chromatog. on heparin-Sepharose and a major heparin-binding protein, here designated HBP, was identified by immunoblot in these two coagulase-neg. staphylococcal (CNS) species. The HBP was shown to be acidic with an approx. pI of 4.6 and a mol. mass around 17 kDa. The binding of heparin to HBP was inhibited by heparin, fucoidan, pentosan polysulfate and various other sulfated polysaccharides, but not by non-sulfated compds. However, the purified HBP from both S. epidermidis and S. haemolyticus revealed broad specificity, and also bound bFGF, thrombospondin, von Willebrand factor and, weakly, fibrinogen. The N-terminal sequences of the 17-kDa HBP from S. epidermidis and S. haemolyticus showed only limited identity. Comparison of the first 15 amino acid residues derived from either strain with known sequences in the protein databases revealed no close similarities. Taken together, these results suggest that the adhesion of at least some CNS to host sulfated glycosaminoglycans may be mediated by a previously uncharacterized group of surface proteins.
CC 10-1 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)
IT **Staphylococcus** epidermidis
Staphylococcus hemolyticus
(isolation and characterization of **17-kDa** staphylococcal heparin-binding **protein** with broad specificity)
REFERENCE COUNT: 35
REFERENCE(S): (1) Andriessen, M; J Pathol 1997, V183, P264 HCAPLUS
(5) Duensing, T; Biochem J 1998, V334, P133 HCAPLUS
(6) Duensing, T; Infect Immun 1999, V67, P4463 HCAPLUS
(7) Herrmann, M; Infect Immun 1991, V59, P279 HCAPLUS
(8) Herrmann, M; J Infect Dis 1997, V176, P984 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:215547 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:134044
TITLE: Bioassay using microbial chip with E. coli spots
AUTHOR(S): Kaya, Takatoshi; Nishizawa, Matsuhiko; Yasukawa, Tomoyuki; Niwa, Kazuhiro; Nishiguchi, Masashi; Onouchi, Tooru; Matsue, Tomokazu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biomolecular Engineering Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8579, Japan
SOURCE: Chem. Sens. (2000), 16(Suppl. B), 16-18
CODEN: KAGSEU
PUBLISHER: Denki Kagakkai Kagaku Sensa Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Microbial chips for bioassay were fabricated and their performance was characterized by scanning electrochem. microscopy (SECM). The microbial chips were prepd. by spotting E. coli or S. aureus suspension onto a polystyrene substrate, followed by treated with immobilization reagents. The respiration activity of the microbial spots at the chip was imaged with SECM based on oxygen redn. current. The images of the microbial chips clearly showed spots with lower redn. currents, indicating that E. coli or S. aureus in the spots actively uptake oxygen by respiration. The

bactericide effects of ethanol, ampicillin, and streptomycin were estd. using these microbial chips.

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)

IT Analytical apparatus
(Microbial **chips**; bioassay using microbial chip with E. coli spots)

IT Antibacterial agents
Bioassay
Electric current
Electronic device fabrication
Escherichia coli
Immobilization, biochemical
Respiration, microbial
Scanning electrochemical microscopy
Staphylococcus aureus
Suspensions
(bioassay using microbial chip with E. coli spots)

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:379619 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:114650
TITLE: Cefodizime enhances phagocytosis and intracellular killing of **Staphylococcus** aureus but does not influence polymorphonuclear **leukocytes** response to **fMLP** stimulation
AUTHOR(S): Bialasiewicz, P.; Stolarek, R.; Wejner, P.; Piasecka, G.; Dutkiewicz, B.; Mikucki, J.; Nowak, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, 90-131, Pol.
SOURCE: Int. J. Immunopharmacol. (2000), 22(7), 557-566
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The influence of Cefodizime (CDZ) on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNL) from healthy subjects was assessed. Preincubation with CDZ enhanced phagocytosis and intracellular killing of Staphylococcus aureus by PMNL. Contrary to numerous clin. reports, no significant effect of CDZ preincubation on PMNL response to N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine was found with respect to intracellular calcium changes, degranulation, hydrogen peroxide prodn., and chemiluminescence. These results suggest that augmented microbicidal activity of PMNL is not related to the enhanced prodn. of reactive oxygen species in healthy subjects.

CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)

ST cefodizime polymorphonuclear **leukocyte** function

IT Antibacterial agents
Phagocytosis
Polymorphonuclear **leukocyte**
(effect of cefodizime on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear **leukocytes**)

IT Reactive oxygen species
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of cefodizime on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear **leukocytes**)

IT 59880-97-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of cefodizime on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear **leukocytes**)

IT 69739-16-8, Cefodizime
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of cefodizime on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear **leukocytes**)
IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7782-44-7D, Oxygen, reactive species
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of cefodizime on in vitro activity of polymorphonuclear **leukocytes**)
REFERENCE COUNT: 16
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Blue, M; Am Rev Respir Dis 1978, V117, P317 HCAPLUS
(4) Fabiato, A; J Physiol (Paris) 1979, V75, P463 HCAPLUS
(6) Henson, P; J Immunol 1978, V121, P851 HCAPLUS
(7) Muratsugu, M; Biol Pharm Bull 1995, V18, P1259 HCAPLUS
(9) Nomura, S; Chemotherapy 1995, V41, P267 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53701 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:106962
TITLE: **Chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** (**CHIPS**) and its use
INVENTOR(S): Van Strijp, Johannes Antonius Gerardus; Van Kessel, Cornelis Petrus Maria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eijkman-Winkler Instituut, Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002913	A1	20000120	WO 1999-NL442	19990712
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9949359	A1	20000201	AU 1999-49359	19990712
EP 1095059	A1	20010502	EP 1999-933284	19990712
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
NO 2001000140	A	20010301	NO 2001-140	20010109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NL 1998-1009614 A 19980710
WO 1999-NL442 W 19990712

AB The present invention relates to a new protein of the bacteria Staphylococcus aureus with immunomodulating properties. The invention further relates to the manuf. of a therapeutic compn. as general inflammation inhibitor and for the treatment of AIDS, and also the use of

antibodies against CHIPS for the treatment of Staphylococcus infections.

IC ICM C07K014-31
ICS C07K016-12; A61K038-00; A61K039-085; A61K039-40; A61P031-04; A61P031-18; A61P037-02; G01N033-68

CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 9, 10

ST antibody **chemotaxis inhibiting protein**
Staphylococcus aureus; inflammation AIDS HIV
Staphylococcus infection therapeutic

IT **Proteins**, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**17,000-mol.-wt.**; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Complement receptors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(**C5a**; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT **Proteins**, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**CHIPS** or **chemotaxis-inhibiting**; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Liquid chromatography
(absorption; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Cytokine receptors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(chemokine, fusin; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT AIDS (disease)
Affinity chromatography
Chemotaxis
Drug screening
Human immunodeficiency virus
Leukocyte
Polymorphonuclear **leukocyte**
Protein sequences
Staphylococcus
Staphylococcus aureus
T cell (lymphocyte)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT **Chemotactic** factors
Interleukin 8
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BSU (Biological study,

unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Chemokine receptors
Interleukin 8 receptors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT DNA
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chromatog. column; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT Inflammation
(chronic; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT 65154-06-5, Platelet activating factor
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(16; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT 59880-97-6 80295-54-1, Complement **C5a**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT 255817-89-1P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, DNA conjugate
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chromatog. column; **chemotaxis-inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** and its antibody for manuf. of therapeutic for inflammation, AIDS, and HIV and **Staphylococcus** infection)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Genetics Inst; WO 9640907 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(2) Springer, T; US 5514555 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Univ Minnesota; WO 8707146 A 1987 HCAPLUS

(4) Univ Washington; WO 9304202 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(5) Veldkamp; ABSTRACTS OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY 1997, V97, P217
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:48879 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:58859
TITLE: Vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for the antigens
INVENTOR(S): Dow, Steve W.; Elmslie, Robyn E.; Potter, Terence A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine, USA; Dow, Steve W.; Elmslie, Robyn E.; Potter, Terence A.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9636366	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US7432	19960520
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
US 5705151	A	19980106	US 1995-446918	19950518
US 5935568	A	19990810	US 1995-580806	19951229
AU 9658016	A1	19961129	AU 1996-58016	19960520
AU 704012	B2	19990401		
EP 850071	A1	19980701	EP 1996-914743	19960520
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
JP 11508762	T2	19990803	JP 1996-535139	19960520

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1995-446918 A 19950518
US 1995-580806 A 19951229
US 1995-484169 B2 19950607
WO 1996-US7432 W 19960520

AB A method of vaccinating against superantigens without the risk of toxic side effects from the antigens using expression cassettes for superantigen genes is described. The superantigen expression cassettes may be administered in combination with cassettes encoding cytokines or chemokines, depending upon the disease being treated. Antigens for use as adjuvants for use with such vector vaccines are also described. Expression of genes for a no. of superantigens (Staphylococcal enterotoxins A and B and toxic shock syndrome toxin) in CHO cells led to cell supernatants and cell lysates that strongly stimulated proliferation of PBMCs in culture. The genes were also expressed in melanoma cells and these cells continued to synthesize and secrete the antigens even after being made non-dividing by irradn.

IC ICM A61K048-00
CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)
ST superantigen vector vaccine chemokine adjuvant; cancer vaccination superantigen expression vector; **Staphylococcus** enterotoxin superantigen vector vaccine
IT Enterotoxins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**Staphylococcus**, as superantigens; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT **Staphylococcus**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(enterotoxins of, as superantigens; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT DNA sequences
(for superantigen toxins of **Staphylococcus**; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**granulocyte** chemoattractant 2, gene for, in combination with superantigen genes in vector vaccines; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT Protein sequences
(of superantigen toxins of **Staphylococcus**; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT 185261-03-4, Enterotoxin B (**Staphylococcus**) 185261-05-6, Enterotoxin A (**Staphylococcus**) 185261-07-8
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, as superantigen; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT 80295-54-1, Complement **C5a** 81627-83-0, Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 83869-56-1, GM-CSF
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gene for, in combination with superantigen genes in vector vaccines; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

IT 185261-02-3, DNA (**Staphylococcus** enterotoxin B gene) 185261-04-5 185261-06-7
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence, in vector vaccines; vaccination against superantigens without side effects using expression cassettes for antigens)

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:389205 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:132019
TITLE: Testing of immunomodulatory properties in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Hartung, T.; Sauer, A.; Wendel, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany
SOURCE: Dev. Biol. Stand. (1996), 86(Replacement, Reduction and Refinement of Animal Experiments in the Development and Control of Biological Products), 85-96
CODEN: DVBSA3; ISSN: 0301-5149
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The immune response of different species to a given stimulus varies considerably. The in vitro evaluation of immunomodulatory properties of test compds. therefore prompts the use of human cells. We have conducted expts. on human whole blood incubations which offer the advantages of few

prepn. artifacts, natural cell environment and easy performance. Ten different immune stimuli were used to initiate leukocyte mediator release. Out of > 20 factors as readout, each and every stimulus released a unique set of factors with different kinetics and concn. dependences. We also used liver macrophages as an alternative cellular model. In this model, over-activation of the macrophages by endotoxin released a toxic combination of factors which killed co-cultured hepatocytes. Co-culture expts. were carried out with primary rat as well as with human liver cells to check for common mechanisms. Furthermore, we added human neutrophil granulocytes to these co-cultures which synergized with the macrophages in killing hepatocytes. Since a similar cellular interaction exists in vivo, this extended cell system bears addnl. characteristics of the in vivo situation. Therefore, these in vitro models of basic mechanisms of inflammation might be suitable for the evaluation of pro-and anti-inflammatory properties of test compds.

CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 4

IT **Staphylococcus** aureus
(heat-killed; immunomodulatory property testing in vitro with whole blood or liver cells or macrophages)

IT Toxins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(entero-, A, **Staphylococcus**; immunomodulatory property testing in vitro with whole blood or liver cells or macrophages)

IT Toxins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(entero-, B, **Staphylococcus**; immunomodulatory property testing in vitro with whole blood or liver cells or macrophages)

IT **Leukocyte**
(**granulocyte**, neutrophilic, co-culture; immunomodulatory property testing in vitro with whole blood or liver cells or macrophages)

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 9001-05-2, Catalase 9041-92-3, .alpha.1-Antitrypsin 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16561-29-8, Phorbol myristate acetate 40786-08-1, FPL 55712 53678-77-6, Muramyldipeptide 66000-40-6, BW 755C 80295-54-1, Complement **c5a** 96380-69-7, Eglin C 179733-72-3, I 660-177
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(immunomodulatory property testing in vitro with whole blood or liver cells or macrophages)

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:527183 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:127183
TITLE: Saliva inhibits the chemiluminescence response, phagocytosis, and killing of **Staphylococcus** epidermidis by polymorphonuclear leukocytes
AUTHOR(S): Saito, Kazuko; Kato, Chihomi; Teshigawara, Hidesaburo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Oral Microbiol., Nippon Dent. Univ., Niigata, 951, Japan
SOURCE: Infect. Immun. (1988), 56(8), 2125-32
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Saliva inhibited several functional properties of polymorphonuclear

leukocytes (PMNs) from murine peritoneal exudate, namely, luminol-mediated chemiluminescence (CL) induced by either S. epidermidis or formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (FMLP), phagocytosis, and killing of bacteria in vitro. The concn. of saliva in the reaction mixt. that caused a complete inhibition of the CL response of PMNs to both S. epidermidis and FMLP was 25%. However, there was no catalase or superoxide dismutase activity in saliva that could influence the CL response of PMNs. The prodn. of superoxide by PMNs stimulated with S. epidermidis was assayed in the presence or absence of saliva by inhibition of the redn. of cytochrome c by superoxide dismutase. In the presence of 50% saliva, O2- generation by PMNs was only 7.3% of that obsd. in the absence of saliva. After gel filtration of salivary material through Sephadex G-25 or Sephacryl S-200, several fractions were obtained that inhibited the CL response of PMNs to either FMLP or S. epidermidis or to both. Two inhibitory fractions were analyzed. One contained IgA, and the other contained a peptide which was composed of 14 different amino acids. The two fractions of high mol. wt. included in the first protein peak of Sephacryl S-200 gel filtration were able to inhibit the CL response to S. epidermidis and to inhibit phagocytic activity, while fractions of low-mol.-wt. (<12,500 Mr) inhibited the CL response to FMLP and to S. epidermidis but did not inhibit phagocytic activity.

CC 15-10 (Immunochemistry)

ST saliva chemiluminescence phagocytosis neutrophil **Staphylococcus**

IT Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of saliva, chemiluminescence and phagocytosis and **Staphylococcus** epidermidis killing by polymorphonuclear leukocyte inhibition by)

IT **Staphylococcus** epidermidis
(polymorphonuclear leukocyte killing of, saliva proteins inhibition of)

IT Saliva
(proteins of, chemiluminescence and phagocytosis and **Staphylococcus** epidermidis killing by polymorphonuclear leukocyte inhibition by)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(A, of saliva, chemiluminescence and phagocytosis and **Staphylococcus** epidermidis killing by polymorphonuclear leukocyte inhibition by)

IT Leukocyte
(polymorphonuclear, **chemotaxis** and **Staphylococcus** epidermidis killing by, saliva **proteins inhibition** of)

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:486388 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:86388

TITLE: Human mononuclear cells exposed to staphylococci rapidly produce an inhibitor of neutrophil chemotaxis

AUTHOR(S): Donabedian, Haig

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Microbiol., Med. Coll. Ohio, Toledo, OH, 43699, USA

SOURCE: J. Infect. Dis. (1985), 152(1), 24-32
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Serum-free cultures of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells from normal volunteers produced an inhibitor of neutrophil chemotaxis when exposed to heat-killed staphylococci. Human neutrophils were exposed to 100-fold dilns. of supernatants from 6-h cultures, washed repeatedly, and

assayed for chemotactic responsiveness with a radiolabel assay. Dilns. of supernatants from cell cultures exposed to staphylococci resulted in a mean chemotaxis of 856 cpm, while that for medium-treated neutrophils was 1,354 cpm, and supernatants from cultures without staphylococci produced chemotaxis of 1,107 cpm. Fifty-three expts. on tissue from 26 donors showed that after 6 h the mean inhibition of chemotaxis at 1:100 diln was 26.4% vs. medium treated. The peptidoglycan fraction of the staphylococci was sufficient to induce prodn. of inhibitor by the cooperative action of T cells and monocytes. The inhibitor is a protein with a mol. mass of 30-45 kilodaltons. It is not toxic to the neutrophils and does not affect secretion, adhesion, phagocytosis, or the ability to kill Staphylococcus aureus. This potent inhibitor of neutrophil chemotaxis may play a role in the modulation of neutrophil function during bacterial infections.

CC 15-10 (Immunochemistry)

ST mononuclear cell **Staphylococcus** neutrophil **chemotaxis**; **protein inhibitor** neutrophil **chemotaxis**

IT **Chemotaxis**
(by neutrophil, of human, **Staphylococcus**-induced **protein inhibitor** of)

IT Neutrophil
(**chemotaxis** by, **Staphylococcus**-induced **protein inhibitor** of, of human)

IT **Staphylococcus**
(**protein inhibitor** induced in mononuclear cell by, neutrophil of human **chemotaxis inhibition** by)

IT **Proteins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**Staphylococcus**-induced, human neutrophil **chemotaxis inhibition** by)

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:85526 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:85526
TITLE: Compositions for preserving crops and animal feeds
INVENTOR(S): Kensler, Daniel L., Jr.; Kohn, Gustave K.; Walgenbach, David D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Research Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 3,931,412.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4123552	A	19781031	US 1975-623287	19751017
FR 2066307	A5	19710806	FR 1970-37979	19701021
CA 967877	A1	19750520	CA 1970-96846	19701028
US 3931412	A	19760106	US 1974-468629	19740509

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1969-871940 19691028
US 1970-71364 19700911
US 1972-266945 19720628
US 1974-468629 19740509

AB Biscarboxylic esters, esp. mono-, di-, or trioxymethylene or lower alkylidene bisalkanoates, viz., RCO2[CH(R1)(O)]nCOR2, where R and R2 independently are C1-10 alkyl, R1 is H or C1-10 alkyl, optionally contg. 0-5 Cl, and n is 1-3. For example, methylene bispropionate (I, R = R2 = Et, R1 = H, n = 1) [7044-96-4] was prepd. by reacting paraformaldehyde [30525-89-4] with propionic anhydride [123-62-6] in a sealed flask at

100.degree. for 18 h in the presence of 1 drop of H2SO4. Sprayed or otherwise mixed with high-moisture corn at 3 oz/bu, I was noncorrosive to the storage cans for at least 12 wk and prevented mycelial growth of several fungi. Malathion and parathion were sol. in I in all proportions; chlordane to the extent of 75% of its wt.

IC A01N009-24
NCL 424311000
CC 17-2 (Foods)
Section cross-reference(s): 5
IT Aspergillus niger
Bacillus subtilis
Candida albicans
Escherichia coli
Fusarium
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Rhizopus
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus pyogenes
Trichophyton interdigitale
(biscarboxylate esters in control of, on crops)
IT Wood
(**chips**, biscarboxylate esters as preservatives for)

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=> fil wpide
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SESSION CONTINUES IN FILE 'WPIDS'

=> fil wpids
FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:36:03 ON 13 DEC 2001
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     (FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:31:14 ON 13 DEC 2001)
                DEL HIS Y
L1          5177 S STAPHYLOCOCC?
L2         33178 S CHIPS
L3             9 S L1 AND L2
L4           823 S CHEMOTAXIS? OR CHEMOTACTIC
L5            24 S L4 (5A) INHIBIT? (5A) (PROTEIN# OR ?PEPTIDE?)
L6             2 S L1 AND L5
L7            64 S 17  (3W) (KDA OR KD OR KILODALTON? OR KILO DALTON?)
L8             7 S 17 (W) 000 (3W) (DALTON? OR MOL? (2W) (WT OR WEIGHT))
L9             2 S L1 AND (L7 OR L8)
L10           87 S C5A
L11           24 S FMLP
L12          106 S L10 OR L11
L13            3 S L12 AND L1
L14           12 S L3 OR L6 OR L9 OR L13

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:36:03 ON 13 DEC 2001

=> d .wp 1-12

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 12  WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001   DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN   2001-441844 [47]   WPIDS
DNC  C2001-133582
TI   CHIPS peptides and the nucleic acids that encode them, useful
     for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of e.g. human immunodeficiency
     virus infections and inflammation.
DC   B04 D16
IN   PESCHEL, A P; VAN KESSEL, C P M; VAN STRIJP, J A G
PA   (UYUT-N) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT; (JARI-N) JARI PHARM BV
CYC  95
PI   WO 2001049711 A2 20010712 (200147)* EN   67p
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
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W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

EP 1118663 A1 20010725 (200149) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

AU 2001035409 A 20010716 (200169)

ADT WO 2001049711 A2 WO 2001-EP270 20010108; EP 1118663 A1 EP 2000-200068 20000107; AU 2001035409 A AU 2001-35409 20010108

FDT AU 2001035409 A Based on WO 200149711

PRAI EP 2000-200068 20000107

AB WO 200149711 A UPAB: 20010822
NOVELTY - Nucleic acids (I) encoding peptides (VII) with **CHIPS** activity, are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) a nucleic acid (I) comprising a sequence encoding a **CHIPS** peptide selected from:
(a) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least part of a defined nucleotide sequence (N1) given in the specification;
(b) nucleotide sequences encoding **CHIPS** peptides which comprise a defined amino acid sequence (A1) (or part of (A1)) given in the specification;
(c) a nucleotide sequence at least 40% identical to (a) or (b);
(d) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to (a)-(c); and/or
(e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to (a)-(d);
(2) a vector (II) comprising (I);
(3) a method (III) for making (II) comprising inserting (I) into a vector;
(4) a recombinant host cell (IV) comprising (I) and/or (II);
(5) a method (V) for producing recombinant **CHIPS** peptides comprising culturing (IV) under conditions in which the peptide is produced and recovering the peptide;
(6) a method (VI) for producing a synthetic **CHIPS** peptide comprising deducing the amino acid sequence encoded by (I) and synthetically producing the peptide;
(7) a **CHIPS** peptide (VII) produced via (V) and/or (VI);
(8) an antibody (VIII) (or fragment) that binds to (VII);
(9) a **CHIPS**-based, **CHIPS** receptor-blocking molecule (IX) that competes with **CHIPS** in a **CHIPS** binding assay described in the specification;
(10) a method (X) for treating a patient for inflammation or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) by administering (I) and/or (VII);
(11) a method (XI) for treating a **Staphylococcal** infection comprising administering (VIII) and/or (IX);
(12) a method (XII) for isolating gene encoding a **CHIPS** peptide from an organism by screening a genomic or cDNA library with a probe based on (I), isolation of the positive clones, and testing whether the positive clones show **CHIPS** activity;
(13) a method (XIII) for identifying a nucleic acid sequence encoding a **CHIPS** peptide comprising comparison of the nucleic acid sequence (N1) with the nucleic acid sequence in a data base;
(14) a method (XIV) for identifying amino acid sequences of peptides with **CHIPS** activity, comprising comparison of the amino acid sequence (A1) with the nucleic acid sequence information in a database;
(15) a method (XV) for producing **CHIPS** peptides comprising culturing wild-type non-recombinant **Staphylococcus** strains that produce endogenous **chemotaxis inhibitory**

peptides and recovering the **peptides**; and

(16) a diagnostic test (XVI) for assaying a **Staphylococcus** aureus infection for the presence of S. aureus with the **CHIPS** gene via a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay that uses probes based on the nucleotide sequence (N1).

ACTIVITY - Anti-inflammatory; anti-HIV; anti-AIDS; respiratory; anti-ischemic; neuroprotective; antimicrobial; cerebroprotective; vascular; vulnerary; anti-ulcer; anti-rheumatic; dermatological; antisclerotic; antialzheimer's; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic.

No relevant biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; vaccine; modulation of the **CHIPS** peptide expression and activity.

USE - The **CHIPS** peptide (VII) and micro-organisms comprising (I) are used in prevention, diagnosis and therapy of acute and chronic inflammation reactions, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (X), Adult Respiratory Distress syndrome (ARDS), ischemic shock, traumatic brain injury, severe infections, myocardial infarction, stroke, vessel surgery, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease (COPD), rheumatoid arthritis, dermatoses, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, arteriosclerosis, repetitive strain injury (RSI), acute transplant rejection, burns, acute reactive arthritis, pancreatitis, vasculitis, glomerulonephritis, gout, frost bite and/or meningitis. The **CHIPS** peptide may also be used in assays to identify competitors for **CHIPS** binding.

The antibody (VIII) and the molecule (IX) are used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of **Staphylococcal** infection (XI).

(I) May be used in gene therapy for the treatment of inflammation and/or AIDS (claimed).

Dwg.0/14

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2001-114082 [13] WPIDS
DNC C2001-034051
TI A composition for the treatment or prophylaxis of hemorrhagic, athero-thrombotic, thrombotic or infectious diseases, using phagocyte modulating agent, e.g. oxidized blood product or serine protease-inhibitor complex.
DC B04 D16
IN STIEF, T W; STIEF, T
PA (STIE-I) STIEF T W; (STIE-I) STIEF T
CYC 25
PI EP 1066834 A2 20010110 (200113)* DE 5p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
DE 19936744 A1 20010222 (200118)
ADT EP 1066834 A2 EP 2000-114206 20000703; DE 19936744 A1 DE 1999-19936744 19990808
PRAI DE 1999-19936744 19990808; DE 1999-19940945 19990708
AB EP 1066834 A UPAB: 20010307
NOVELTY - A composition for the treatment or prophylaxis of hemorrhagic, athero-thrombotic, thrombotic or infectious (specifically viral) diseases contains a phagocyte-modulating agent or its precursor (I), provided that (I) is other than an irradiative excitation independent singlet oxygen- and/or photon-induced agent or its precursor in the case of the treatment or prophylaxis of the above diseases.

ACTIVITY - Hemostatic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Antithrombotic; Anticoagulant; Virucide; Cerebroprotective; Cardiant.

In a rabbit thrombolysis model, thrombosis was induced in the jugular veins of rabbits by systemic administration of an activated prothrombin

complex and ligation of the jugular veins. The right jugular vein was excised then 0, 7 or 35 mu mol/kg of chloramine T in 17 ml physiological saline was administered over 30 minutes using an infusion pump (as oxidizing agent to produce oxidized oxidant receptors in the blood). 60 minutes later the left jugular vein was excised. The thrombi were weighed; the weight of the control thrombi was 86 23 mg and that after oxidative treatment was 2.8 2.6 mg.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Phagocyte stimulant; phagocyte suppressant.

USE - For the treatment or prophylaxis of hemorrhagic diseases (e.g. subarachnoid hemorrhage or other types of cerebral bleeding; or disseminated intravasal coagulation), athero-thrombotic diseases (i.e. atherosclerosis/arteriosclerosis and/or thrombosis in myocardial infarction or apoplexy), thrombotic diseases or infectious (specifically viral) diseases.

ADVANTAGE - Stimulation of phagocytes can selectively destroy thrombus or inhibit thrombus formation in vivo, with low side-effects. Stimulants (I) can typically increase the concentration of thrombocytes (especially polymorphonuclear neutrophilic granulocytes) in clots more than 1000-fold. Phagocyte stimulants also show anticoagulant activity and improve the protective function of phagocytes against infections, whereas phagocyte suppressants are useful as antihemorrhagic agents.

Dwg.0/0

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-657350 [64] WPIDS
DNC C2000-199009
TI New immunogenic polypeptides from methicillin-resistant **Staphylococcus** aureus, useful for raising human antibodies for treating infections.
DC B04 D16
IN HACKER, J; LORENZ, U; OHLSEN, K; THIEDE, A
PA (LORE-I) LORENZ U
CYC 1
PI DE 19917098 A1 20001019 (200064)* 4p
ADT DE 19917098 A1 DE 1999-19917098 19990416
PRAI DE 1999-19917098 19990416
AB DE 19917098 A UPAB: 20001209

NOVELTY - Immunogenic polypeptides (I), expressed by methicillin-resistant **Staphylococcus** aureus (MRSA) able to generate antibodies in humans with generalized MRSA infection, are designated PisaA and PisaB (putative immunomodulatory **staphylococcal** antigen).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Immunogenic polypeptides (I), expressed by methicillin-resistant **Staphylococcus** aureus (MRSA) able to generate antibodies in humans with generalized MRSA infection, are designated PisaA and PisaB (putative immunomodulatory **staphylococcal** antigen). PisaA has molecular weight about 29 kD and has 24% homology with the secreted protein SceA of S. carnosus and PisaB has molecular weight about **17 kD** with no homology with known proteins. The specification includes the sequences for both proteins, 233 and 175 amino acids, and for the nucleic acids (about 700 and 530 base pairs) that encode them.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Killing bacteria by specific binding to antibodies.

USE - (I) are used to raise human monoclonal antibodies that are useful for treating infections caused by MRSA.

ADVANTAGE - Treatment with human (I)-specific antibodies should reduce, even eliminate, the need for antibiotics, so avoiding the development of antibiotic (specifically vancomycin)-induced resistance. Since the antibodies are human, they will not induce an immune response.

Dwg.0/0

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-500243 [45] WPIDS
DNC C2000-150279
TI Method of manufacturing an aromatic anti-bacterial agent containing hinokitiol gives a product with reduced hinokitiol fragrance and enhanced bactericidal and antibacterial properties.
DC B04 C03 D22
IN TOZAKA, E
PA (TOPI-N) TOPICS CO LTD; (TOPI-N) TOPIX KK
CYC 27
PI EP 1026144 A1 20000809 (200045)* EN 6p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 2000226301 A 20000815 (200054) 4p
US 6183748 B1 20010206 (200109)
JP 3134068 B2 20010213 (200111) 4p
ADT EP 1026144 A1 EP 2000-101969 20000201; JP 2000226301 A JP 1999-26138 19990203; US 6183748 B1 US 2000-487991 20000120; JP 3134068 B2 JP 1999-26138 19990203
FDT JP 3134068 B2 Previous Publ. JP 2000226301
PRAI JP 1999-26138 19990203
AB EP 1026144 A UPAB: 20000918
NOVELTY - A method of manufacturing an aromatic antibacterial agent containing hinokitiol comprises extracting an aqueous solution from wood **chips** and reducing the solution to give the agent.
USE - The product has anti-bacterial and bactericidal properties and is also effective against ticks and mildew. It is also useful for treating atopic dermatitis, dermatophytosis, actinomycosis and bacteria (sic) that cause athlete's foot. The product may be used in rooms on a regular basis without a hinokitiol fragrance permeating the room to an overpowering degree. It is also effective against methicillin-resistant **Staphylococcus** aureus (MRSA).
ADVANTAGE - The reduction step weakens the scent of hinokitiol and enhances the bactericidal and anti-bacterial properties.
Dwg.0/0

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-258895 [23] WPIDS
DNN N2000-192590 DNC C2000-079322
TI Septicemia prevention and treatment system comprises an ultraviolet source, a blood concentrator and optionally a diluent source.
DC D22 P34
IN CHAN, R G L; DAVIDNER, A; ROOHK, H V; ROOHK, V H
PA (AMIM-N) AMERICAN IMMUNO TECH LLC; (AMIM-N) AMERICAN IMMUNOTECH LLC
CYC 31
PI EP 990444 A2 20000405 (200023)* EN 15p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
AU 9947565 A 20000323 (200025)
JP 2000093510 A 20000404 (200027) 10p
CA 2264345 A1 20000314 (200035) EN
KR 2000022643 A 20000425 (200107)
US 6193681 B1 20010227 (200114)
TW 431896 A 20010501 (200168)
ADT EP 990444 A2 EP 1999-118203 19990913; AU 9947565 A AU 1999-47565 19990913; JP 2000093510 A JP 1999-252946 19990907; CA 2264345 A1 CA 1999-2264345 19990304; KR 2000022643 A KR 1999-22193 19990615; US 6193681 B1 US 1998-152528 19980914; TW 431896 A TW 1999-103220 19990303

PRAI US 1998-152528 19980914
AB EP 990444 A UPAB: 20000516
NOVELTY - A blood treatment system includes:
(a) a UV device (104) connected to receive and irradiate blood;
(b) a concentrator (106) connected to receive blood from the UV device; and (optionally)
(c) a diluent source (113) for supplying a diluent to the blood to be supplied to the UV device.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for::
(1) An ultraviolet (UV) irradiator comprising:
(a) a UV light source; and
(b) a fluid chamber surrounding the light source, the chamber confining the fluid to a thin film for exposure to the UV light source.
(2) A filter comprising:
(a) a housing; and
(b) an electrostatic filter mounted in the housing.
(3) A hemo concentrator comprising:
(a) a hollow cylinder; and
(b) a central core formed of hollow fibers disposed within the cylinder.
USE - The system is used to prevent and treat septicemia. It includes an antimicrobial device to kill at least 99% of blood borne microorganisms, a hemo concentrator/filtration unit to remove 90% of target molecules from blood and a filter unit to remove target molecules from blood from the sieved plasma filtrate. Target molecules include endotoxins, exotoxins, RAP protein mediator from **Staphylococcus** aureus, cell mediators such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin 1-beta, complement proteins C3a and **C5a** and bradykinin.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic representation of the blood treatment system.
UV device 104
Concentrator 106
Return device 107
Diluent source 113
Dwg.1/6

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-171131 [15] WPIDS
DNN N2000-127180 DNC C2000-053235
TI New **chemotaxis inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus CHIPS protein** has immunomodulating properties and is useful as general inflammation inhibitor for treating AIDS and **Staphylococcus** infections.
DC B04 D16 S03
IN VAN KESSEL, C P M; VAN STRIJP, J A G
PA (EIJK-N) EIJKMAN-WINKLER INST; (JARI-N) JARI PHARM BV
CYC 87
PI WO 2000002913 A1 20000120 (200015)* EN 28p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9949359 A 20000201 (200028)
NO 2001000140 A 20010301 (200121)
EP 1095059 A1 20010502 (200125) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
BR 9911944 A 20010925 (200161)

ZA 2001000092 A 20010926 (200161) 38p
KR 2001053290 A 20010625 (200173)
ADT WO 2000002913 A1 WO 1999-NL442 19990712; AU 9949359 A AU 1999-49359 19990712; NO 2001000140 A WO 1999-NL442 19990712, NO 2001-140 20010109; EP 1095059 A1 EP 1999-933284 19990712, WO 1999-NL442 19990712; BR 9911944 A BR 1999-11944 19990712, WO 1999-NL442 19990712; ZA 2001000092 A ZA 2001-92 20010104; KR 2001053290 A KR 2000-715012 20001229
FDT AU 9949359 A Based on WO 200002913; EP 1095059 A1 Based on WO 200002913; BR 9911944 A Based on WO 200002913
PRAI NL 1998-1009614 19980710
AB WO 200002913 A UPAB: 20000323
NOVELTY - A **17 kD chemotaxis inhibiting protein** of **Staphylococcus** (**CHIPS protein**) (I) and its biologically active fragments are new and are characterized by an N-terminal amino acid sequence (fully defined in the specification) and their ability to prevent the binding of **fMLP** (N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine) to granulocytes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) antibodies (II) against (I);

(2) purifying (I) comprising:

(a) guiding the culture supernatant of **Staphylococcus** aureus or a liquid obtained after its pre-purification over an absorption chromatography column ;

(b) guiding the flow-through of the absorption chromatography column over an affinity chromatography column and then guiding the resulting eluate over a DNA column (III); or

(c) guiding the flow-through of the absorption chromatography column over a DNA column and then guiding the flow-through of the DNA column over an absorption chromatography column (IV); and

(d) guiding the flow-through of (III) followed by the eluate of (IV) over a gel filtration column and selecting the fraction with a molecular weight of **17 kD**;

(3) determining the activity of (I) comprising:

(a) introducing labeled cells (especially leukocytes) capable of chemotaxis into a first compartment;

(b) introducing one or more chemoattractants into a second compartment separated from the first compartment by a membrane permeable to at least the cells;

(c) placing the protein for testing into the first compartment; and

(d) measuring the quantity of the label in the second compartment after a determined time;

(4) determining the chemotaxis-modulating activity of a substance comprising (3) where the substance for testing replaces the protein of step (c).

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Antiviral; Antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Chemokine receptor inhibitor.

USE - (I) is useful for the treatment of acute and chronic inflammation reactions and HIV infection. (II) are useful for treating **Staphylococcus** infection. Method (4) can be used to identify proteins with an analogous function to (I) (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - None given.

Dwg.0/7

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-036496 [05] WPIDS
DNC C1995-016430
TI Agent to control proliferation of HIV-virus - obtd. from hyphae of fungus Fuscoporia obliqua.
DC B04 D16

IN SAKUMA, K
PA (SAKU-I) SAKUMA K
CYC 18
PI WO 9429473 A1 19941222 (199505)* EN 26p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: US
JP 06345661 A 19941220 (199510) 8p
ADT WO 9429473 A1 WO 1994-JP909 19940606; JP 06345661 A JP 1993-159946 19930607
PRAI JP 1993-159946 19930607
AB WO 9429473 A UPAB: 19950207
An agent to control the increased proliferation of the HIV-virus comprises an extract of the hyphae of the fungus Fuscoporia obliqua. Also claimed are: (a) a method of growing the fungus comprising: (i) making a hole in a standing white birch tree; (ii) treating the hole to kill bacteria; (iii) implanting the fungus into the hole; and (iv) culturing until the hyphae or the cap grow; and (b) a method of culturing F. obliqua hyphae using a medium contg: (1) wood **chips**, rice bran, wheat bran type materials mixed with water; or (2) peptone, yeast extract, phosphate buffer, and water contg. a carbon source comprising glucose and/or saccharose, starch and/or malt sugar, birch sawdust powder, alone or with other additives, the medium is inoculated with fungal hyphae; and (c) a method of growing the fungus on a potato starch medium contg. sawdust.

USE - The agent is used to control the increased proliferation of the HIV-virus that occurs after the initial infection and leads to the development of AIDS. It can be used in the control of the infections that shorten the time before the development AIDS (e.g. purulent disease (**Staphylococcus** aureus), Candida fungal infections, infections with Herpes, hepatitis B virus). The agent can be used alone or mixed with other herbal remedies.

ADVANTAGE - The agent is more effective than AZT, and has lower toxicity, giving fewer side effects. It does not have to be taken as a medical prepn., but can be taken in food or drink, e.g. mixed with dextrin, or in tea.

Dwg.0/3

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-212776 [26] WPIDS
TI Deodorant used for treating resins - prepd. by inoculating microbial strain onto plant body, culturing, extracting and opt. distilling.
DC A82 A97 D16 D22 G02 P34
PA (NIZE-N) NIZE THIRTY KK
CYC 1
PI JP 04141175 A 19920514 (199226)* 5p
ADT JP 04141175 A JP 1990-264827 19901002
PRAI JP 1990-264827 19901002
AB JP 04141175 A UPAB: 19931006
Deodorant is prepd. by inoculating one or more stains of Periconia sp., Penicillium sp., Paecilomyces sp., Bacillus sp., Listeria sp., **Staphylococcus** sp. and Corynebacterium sp. on plant body made of **chips**, thin pieces and/or powders of seed plants, pref. gymnosperms, most pref. pines and Japanese cypresses (Chamaecyparis obtusa Sieb. et Zucc., Cupressaceae), culturing, extracting through squeezing or other methods and opt. distilling.

A new deodorising resin compsn. is blended with the deodorant.

The resin is pref. polyethylene. Pref. plants include Japanese red pines, Japanese black pines, Chamaecyparis obtusa Sieb, et Zucc. and Cryptomeria japonica D. Don, Taxodiaceae. Resins include polypropylene, polyurethane, PVC and acrylic resins.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The deodorant has deodorising power higher than that

of the crude extracts and exerts power when kneaded with resins.
0/0

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-258431 [34] WPIDS
DNC C1990-112071
TI Deodorising soap - contg. fermented plant extract.
DC D16 D22 D25
PA (NAIZ-N) NAIZU KK; (NIOF) NIPPON OILS & FATS CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 02182799 A 19900717 (199034)*
ADT JP 02182799 A JP 1989-1769 19890107
PRAI JP 1989-1769 19890107
AB JP 02182799 A UPAB: 19930928
Deodorising soap contains a plant extract obtained by fermenting a plant body.

The fermentation is done by mixing **chips**, strips, or powder of plant leaves, stems, trunks, and roots with bacteria and/or moulds, adding water, small amts. of alcohol, and honey, allowing to ferment, extracting with water or a solvent after pressing, and distilling or fractionating. Pref. plants include pines, Japanese cedars, Japanese cypresses, Plantago asiatica L., Plantaginaceae, and Geranium thunbergii sieb. et Zucc., Geraniaceae. Available bacteria and moulds include Corynebacterium sp., **Staphylococcus** sp., Listeria sp., Bacillus sp., Paecilomyces sp., Penicillium sp., and Periconia sp. The blend ratio of the extract is usually 0.01-10 wt.parts, pref. 0.1-5 wt.pts. to 100 wt.pts. of soap in a dry form. Ordinary soaps from animal and plant fats and oils are used.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The soap deodourises e.g., fishy odours well, compared with incomplete deodourisation by a comparison sample contg. no plant extract. @
0/0

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-258430 [34] WPIDS
DNC C1990-112070
TI Liq. detergent contg. deodorant - also contains plant extract obtd. by fermenting plant body e.g. pine, cedar etc..
DC D16 D22 D25
PA (NAIZ-N) NAIZU KK; (NIOF) NIPPON OILS & FATS CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 02182797 A 19900717 (199034)*
ADT JP 02182797 A JP 1989-1770 19890107
PRAI JP 1989-1770 19890107
AB JP 02182797 A UPAB: 19930928
Deodorant-contg. liq. detergent contains an plant extract obtd. by fermenting a plant body.

The fermentation is achieved by mixing **chips**, strips, or powders of plant leaves, stems, trunks, and roots with bacteria and/or moulds, adding water, small amts. of alcohol, and honey, allowing to ferment, extracting with water or a solvent after squeezing, and distilling or fractionating. Pref. plants include pines, Japanese cedars, Japanese cypresses, Plantago asiatics L., Plantaginaceae, and Geranium thunbergii sieb. et Zucc., geraniaceae. Available bacteria and moulds include corynebacterium sp., **Staphylococcus** sp., Listeria sp., Bacillus sp., Paecilomyces sp., Penicillium sp., and Periconia sp. The blend ratio is usually 0.01-10 wt.%, pref. 0.1-5 wt.%. Ordinary detergent components are available, including anionic, nonionic, cationic, and amphoteric surfactants.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The detergent has a high deodorising effect against

smells from clothes, kitchen appliances, baths, toilets, drain pipes, ventilators, fishing nets, and the human body. @
0/0

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-258429 [34] WPIDS
DNC C1990-112069
TI Deodorant-contg. detergent compsn. for dry cleaning - contains extract from ferment of plant material derived from e.g. Japanese cedar.
DC D16 D22 D25
PA (NAIZ-N) NAIZU KK; (NIOF) NIPPON OILS & FATS CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 02182796 A 19900717 (199034)*
ADT JP 02182796 A JP 1989-1772 19890107
PRAI JP 1989-1772 19890107
AB JP 02182796 A UPAB: 19930928
A new deodorant-contg. detergent compsn. for dry cleaning contains a plant extract obtained by fermenting a plant body. The fermentation is done by mixing **chips**, strips, or powders of plant leaves, stems, trunks, and roots with bacteria and/or moulds, adding water, small amts. of alcohol, and honey, allowing to ferment, extracting with water or a solvent after squeezing, and distilling or fractionating. Preferable plants include pines, Japanese cedars, Japanese cypresses, Plantago asiatica L., Plantaginaceae, and Geranium thunbergii sieb. et Zucc., Geraniaceae. Available bacteria and moulds include corynebacterium sp., **Staphylococcus** sp., Listeria sp., Bacillus sp., Paecilomyces sp., Penicillium sp., and Periconia sp. the blend ratio is usually 0.001-10 wt.%, pref. 0.1-5 wt.%. Ordinary detergent components are available, including anionic, nonionic, cationic, and amphoteric surfactant.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has a very good deodorising effect, solving troubles associated with residual odour of clothes after dry cleaning. @
0/0

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1985-094627 [16] WPIDS
DNC C1985-040949
TI New biocidal opt. ring substd. alpha-chloro acetanilide(s) - esp. used as industrial fungicides and bactericides.
DC C03 D22 E14
IN EILENDER, A L; GAGLANI, K
PA (COSN) COSAN CHEM CORP
CYC 8
PI EP 137729 A 19850417 (198516)* EN 19p
R: DE FR GB IT NL
JP 60092252 A 19850523 (198527)
CA 1252041 A 19890404 (198918)
IL 73005 A 19890228 (198921)
EP 137729 B 19890830 (198935) EN
R: DE FR GB IT NL
DE 3479556 G 19891005 (198941)
ADT EP 137729 A EP 1984-306148 19840907; JP 60092252 A JP 1984-202141 19840928
PRAI US 1983-536527 19830928
AB EP 137729 A UPAB: 19930925
Alphor-chloro-acetanilides of formula (I) are new. X1, X2 and X3 each independently = H, OH, halogen, CN, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy.
Specifically claimed are N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) -2-chloro acetamide, and other 2-chloroacetamides contg. in palce of the 3,4-dichlorphenyl gp. the following gps.:- 4-chloro-2-methyl-phenyl; phenyl; 2-bromophenyl; 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl; 2,4-dibromophenyl; 2,6-di

bromo-4-methylphenyl; and 4-bromo-2-methyl phenyl.

USE - (I) are bacteroides and fungicides, and may be used at concns. of about 50-30,000 ppm, pref. 5,000-15,000 ppm, to control bacteria and fungi in industrial materials. Thus, they may be used to control e.g. Aureobasidium pullilans, Aspergilhus niger or Penicillium sp. in a paint film; to control **Staphylococcus** aureus, Flavobacterium sp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Eschericia coli, Desulphorivrio desulphuricans, Fusarium sp. or (Padosporium resenae in a cutting fluid; or to control Coniophora puteana Duby in wood **chips**. Compsns. contg. (I) are conventional.

/0

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:37:02 ON 13 DEC 2001

L1	79531	S	STAPHYLOCOCC?
L2	2356	S	CHIPS
L3	10	S	L1 AND L2
L4	20241	S	CHEMOTAXIS OR CHEMOTACTIC
L5	1645	S	L4 (3A) INHIBIT?
L6	573	S	L5 (L)(PROTEIN# OR PEPTIDE# OR POLYPEPTIDE#)
L7	11	S	L6 AND L1
L8	6402	S	FMLP OR C5A
L9	114	S	L1 AND L8
L10	58	S	L9 AND L4
L11	365	S	FMLP AND C5A
L12	6	S	L1 AND L11
L13	28	S	L10 AND (GRANULOCY? OR LEUKOCYTE?)
L14	171	S	L5 (5A)(PROTEIN# OR PEPTIDE# OR POLYPEPTIDE#)
L15	0	S	L14 AND L13
L16	2	S	L10 AND L14
L17	26	S	L3 OR L7 OR L12 OR L16
L18	2085	S	17 (2W) (KDA OR KA OR KILODALT? OR KILO DALTON#)
L19	203	S	17(W) 000 (3W) (DALTON? OR MOL? (2W) (WT OR WEIGHT?))
L20	2284	S	L18 OR L19
L21	32	S	L20 AND L1
L22	0	S	L21 AND L4
L23	23	S	L21 AND PROTEIN?
L24	23	S	L23 NOT L17

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=> d bib ab it l17 1-26;d bib l24 1-23

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:452588 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100452588
TI Localization of domains involved in binding of **chemotaxis inhibitory protein** of **Staphylococcus** aureus to the **FMLP**-receptor.
AU Postma, B. (1); Haas, C. (1); Poppelier, M. (1); Kessel, K. (1); Strijp, J. (1); Verhoef, J. (1)
CS (1) UMC/EWI, Utrecht Netherlands
SO International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, (June, 2001) Vol. 17, No. Supplement 1, pp. S61. print.
Meeting Info.: 22nd International Congress of Chemotherapy Amsterdam, Netherlands June 30-July 03, 2001
ISSN: 0924-8579.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
neutrophil: blood and lymphatics, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
C5a receptor; **FMLP**-receptor; IL-8A-receptor [interleukin-8A-receptor]; **chemotaxis inhibitory protein**: binding, binding domain localization
IT Methods & Equipment
FACS analysis [fluoresence assisted cell sorting analysis]: analytical method; transfection: molecular genetics method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Poster; Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Micrococcaceae: Gram-Positive Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
HEK293 cell line (Hominidae): human embryo kidney cells; **Staphylococcus** aureus (Micrococcaceae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Bacteria; Chordates; Eubacteria; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:255027 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100255027

TI Identification of genes altered in response to **Staphylococcal** enterotoxin B (SEB) in human lymphoid cells using DNA microarray technology.
AU Mendis, Chanaka (1); Das, Rina (1); Sanchez, Carla (1); Royalee, Atabak; Yang, David; Jett, Marti (1)
CS (1) Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, MD, 20910 USA
SO FASEB Journal, (March 8, 2001) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. A896. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001
ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English
AB Exposure to SEB can lead to lethal shock in humans and non-human primates. We have pursued a molecular approach to find a library of activated genes induced in the host in response to SEB for identification of the course of impending illness prior to onset of severe, irreversible symptoms. The global changes in gene expression patterns induced in host target cells have not been studied in primate cells, so we investigated the whole spectrum of genes induced by SEB in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in a systematic manner, initially using differential display polymerase chain reaction (DD-PCR). We have now completed analysis of the entire mRNA population using all of the mathematically possible primer combinations. We identified >1000 genes that were significantly inhibited or induced by SEB and those genes were subjected to a high throughput gene analysis using TOPO TA cloning. Expression patterns were confirmed using RT and Real-time PCR. Genes identified through this method code for a variety of functions that were unique to SEB such as regulators of vascular tone, respiratory distress, wound healing, inflammation, heat shock, cell death and T-cell proliferation. Novel genes were also identified. Altered gene expressions were verified by using custom glass **chips** by spotting the altered genes in duplicates using a high efficient robotic technology followed by NEN TSA direct fluorescent labeling kit and analyzing using the GenePix software. This custom gene chip technology will be a valuable tool for thorough studies of both in vitro and in vivo models of SE exposure. Our work even this far has provided the basis for new therapies that have the potential to be used for treatment of lethal shock even in its later stages.
IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Toxicology
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
lymphoid cell: blood and lymphatics, immune system; peripheral blood mononuclear cell: blood and lymphatics, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
staphylococcal enterotoxin B [SEB]
IT Methods & Equipment
DNA microarray: analytical method; differential display polymerase chain reaction: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene alterations; Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:467552 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000467552
TI Modulation of neutrophil chemokine receptors by **Staphylococcus** aureus supernate.
AU Veldkamp, K. E. (1); Heezius, H. C. J. M.; Verhoef, J.; van Strijp, J. A. G.; van Kessel, K. P. M.
CS (1) Eijkman-Winkler Institute, University of Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 100, G04.612, 3508 GA, Utrecht Netherlands
SO Infection and Immunity, (October, 2000) Vol. 68, No. 10, pp. 5908-5913. print.
ISSN: 0019-9567.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB In a previous study, we showed that **Staphylococcus** aureus supernate (SaS) is a potent agonist for both neutrophils and mononuclear cells. To further investigate the immunomodulating effects of SaS, the effect on different neutrophil receptors was studied. Expression of various neutrophil receptors, before and after treatment with SaS, was quantified by flow cytometry. We found that SaS treatment of neutrophils resulted in a specific and total downregulation of the **C5a** and the **fMLP** receptor, both serpentine receptors, while other receptors were totally unaffected. Since these two receptors are both involved in chemotaxis, we tested the effect of SaS in calcium flux and chemotaxis assays. We showed that preincubation with SaS abrogated the rise in intracellular calcium concentration upon triggering with **fMLP** and **C5a**. We also showed that SaS is a potent inhibitor of neutrophil chemotaxis towards **fMLP** and **C5a** , but does not interfere with chemotaxis towards interleukin-8. These findings indicate that S. aureus produces a virulence factor extracellularly, which impairs chemotaxis towards the infected site.
IT Major Concepts
Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
neutrophil: blood and lymphatics, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
C5a; N-formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanine; N-formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanine receptor; **Staphylococcus** aureus supernate; calcium
IT Methods & Equipment
flow cytometry: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
chemotaxis; inflammatory response
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Micrococcaceae: Gram-Positive Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
Staphylococcus aureus (Micrococcaceae); human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Bacteria; Chordates; Eubacteria; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates
RN 59880-97-6 (N-FORMYL-L-METHIONYL-L-LEUCYL-L-PHENYLALANINE)
7440-70-2 (CALCIUM)

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:59451 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000059451
TI Normal neutrophil function in cathepsin G-deficient mice.
AU MacIvor, Debra M.; Shapiro, Steven D.; Pham, Christine T. N.; Belaaouaj, Abderazzaq; Abraham, Soman N.; Ley, Timothy J. (1)

CS (1) Division of Bone Marrow Transplantation and Stem Cell Biology, Washington University Medical School, 660 S Euclid Ave, Saint Louis, MO USA
SO Blood, (Dec. 15, 1999) Vol. 94, No. 12, pp. 4282-4293.
ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Cathepsin G is a neutral serine protease that is highly expressed at the promyelocyte stage of myeloid development. We have developed a homologous recombination strategy to create a loss-of-function mutation for murine cathepsin G. Bone marrow derived from mice homozygous for this mutation had no detectable cathepsin G protein or activity, indicating that no other protease in bone marrow cells has the same specificity. Hematopoiesis in cathepsin G-/- mice is normal, and the mice have no overt abnormalities in blood clotting. Neutrophils derived from cathepsin G-/- mice have normal morphology and azurophil granule composition; these neutrophils also display normal phagocytosis and superoxide production and have normal chemotactic responses to **C5a**, **fMLP**, and interleukin-8. Although cathepsin G has previously shown to have broad spectrum antibiotic properties, challenges of mice with **Staphylococcus** aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, or Escherichia coli yielded survivals that were not different from those of wild-type animals. In sum, cathepsin G-/- neutrophils have no obvious defects in function; either cathepsin G is not required for any of these normal neutrophil functions or related azurophil granule proteases with different specificities (ie, neutrophil elastase, proteinase 3, azurocidin, and/or others) can substitute for it in vivo.
IT Major Concepts
Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation)
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
neutrophils: blood and lymphatics, immune system, negative cathepsin G deficiency effects, normal function
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
cathepsin G: deficiency, loss of function mutation
ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
mouse (Muridae): animal model
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Rodents; Vertebrates
RN 56645-49-9 (CATHEPSIN G)

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:527676 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900527676
TI Biodegradable organic polymers produced by hornets and used in cocoon or comb building.
AU Ishay, Jacob S. (1); Kirshboim, Shira; Shabtai, Yossef; Kalicharan, Dharamdajal; Jongebloed, Willem L.
CS (1) Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv, 69978 Israel
SO Physiological Chemistry and Physics and Medical NMR, (1999) Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 41-53.
ISSN: 0748-6642.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

SO Infection and Immunity, (Sept., 1999) Vol. 67, No. 9, pp. 4463-4468. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Fundamental to the virulence of microbial pathogens is their capacity for adaptation and survival within variable, and often hostile, environments encountered in the host. We describe a novel, extragenomic mechanism of surface modulation which may amplify the adaptive and pathogenic potential of numerous bacterial species, including **Staphylococcus**, Yersinia, and pathogenic Neisseria species, as well as Helicobacter pylori and Streptococcus pyogenes. The mechanism involves specific bacterial recruitment of heparin, glycosaminoglycans, or related sulfated polysaccharides, which in turn serve as universal binding sites for a diverse array of mammalian heparin binding **proteins**, including adhesive glycoproteins (vitronectin and fibronectin), inflammatory (MCP-3, PF-4, and MIP-1alpha) and immunomodulatory (gamma interferon) intermediates, and fibroblast growth factor. This strategy impacts key aspects of microbial pathogenicity as exemplified by increased bacterial invasion of epithelialcells and **inhibition** of chemokine-induced **chemotaxis**. Our findings illustrate a previously unrecognized form of parasitism that complements classical virulence strategies encoded within the microbial genome.
IT Major Concepts
Bacteriology; Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Infection
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
fibroblast growth factor; fibronectin: glycoprotein; gamma interferon; glycosaminoglycans: bacterial recruitment; heparin: bacterial recruitment; sulfated polysaccharide; vitronectin: glycoprotein; MCP-3 [monocyte chemotactic protein 3]; MIP-1 alpha [macrophage inflammatory protein-1 alpha]; PF-4 [platelet factor-4]
ORGN Super Taxa
Aerobic Helical or Vibrioid Gram-Negatives: Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Enterobacteriaceae: Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Gram-Positive Cocci: Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Micrococcaceae: Gram-Positive Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Neisseriaceae: Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
Helicobacter pylori (Aerobic Helical or Vibrioid Gram-Negatives): pathogen; Neisseria (Neisseriaceae): pathogen; **Staphylococcus** (Micrococcaceae): pathogen; Streptococcus pyogenes (Gram-Positive Cocci): pathogen; Yersinia (Enterobacteriaceae): pathogen
ORGN Organism Superterms
Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms
RN 37270-94-3 (PLATELET FACTOR-4)
62031-54-3 (FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR)
9005-49-6 (HEPARIN)

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:338204 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900338204
TI beta2-agonist-induced inhibition of neutrophil chemotaxis is not associated with modification of LFA-1 and Mac-1 expression or with impairment of polymorphonuclear leukocyte antibacterial activity.
AU Silvestri, M.; Oddera, S.; Lantero, S.; Rossi, G. A. (1)
CS (1) Division of Pulmonary Disease, G. Gaslini Institute, 16148, Genoa Italy
SO Respiratory Medicine, (June, 1999) Vol. 93, No. 6, pp. 416-423.

ISSN: 0954-6111.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Patients with chronic obstructive lung disorders often show increased susceptibility to airway infections. As beta2-adrenoceptor agonists, in addition to reversing the contractile response of bronchial smooth muscles, may inhibit a variety of inflammatory and immuno-effector cell functions, it is possible that these drugs interfere with host defence mechanisms. The present study was designed to test in vitro whether fenoterol, a short-acting beta2-adrenoceptor agonist, could modify human blood neutrophil recruitment and antimicrobial activity. Pre-exposure to fenoterol significantly reduced neutrophil migration towards the complement component **C5a**, at concentrations ranging from 10-7 M to 10-5 M, or towards lipopolysaccharide, at a concentration of 10-5 M ($P<0.05$, each comparison). In contrast, the drug (10-8-10-5 M) did not significantly modify the increased expression of lymphocyte function-associated antigen (LFA-1, i.e. CD11a/CD18) the macrophage antigen-1 (Mac-1, i.e. CD11b/CD18) induced by N-formylmethionylleucylphenylalanine (**fMLP**) ($P>0.05$, each comparison). Finally, incubation of neutrophils with fenoterol (10-8-10-5 M) did not significantly influence phagocytosis or intracellular killing of bacteria (**Staphylococcus** aureus) or H2O2 release induced by tetradecanoyl-phorbol-acetate ($P>0.1$ for each comparison). These results suggest that short-acting beta2-adrenoceptor agonists, such as fenoterol, are able partially to reduce neutrophil recruitment in the airways without interfering with the processes involved in phagocytic activity against bacteria.

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Respiratory System (Respiration)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
neutrophil: blood and lymphatics, immune system, chemotaxis; polymorphonuclear leukocyte: antibacterial activity, immune system, blood and lymphatics

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
complement component **C5a**; fenoterol: beta-2 adrenoceptor agonist; lipopolysaccharide; lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 [LFA-1]: expression; macrophage antigen-1 [MAC-1]: expression

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): adult, female, male

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 13392-18-2 (FENOTEROL)
80295-54-1 (**C5A**)

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:249158 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900249158
TI A novel neutrophil-**chemotaxis inhibitory protein** of **Staphylococcus** aureus.
AU Veldkamp, Karin Ellen (1); Van Kessel, Kok (1); Van Strijp, Jos (1); Verhoef, Jan (1)
CS (1) Eijkman-Winkler Inst., Utrecht Univ., Utrecht Netherlands
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1998) Vol. 38, pp. 302.
Meeting Info.: 38th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy San Diego, California, USA September 24-27, 1998 American

Society for Microbiology

DT Conference
LA English
IT Major Concepts
Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Infection
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
mononuclear cells: blood and lymphatics, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
chemotaxis inhibitory protein;
interleukin-8
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Slide
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Micrococcaceae: Gram-Positive Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): host; **Staphylococcus** aureus (Micrococcaceae): pathogen
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Bacteria; Chordates; Eubacteria; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:146256 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900146256
TI Role of the extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase cascade in human neutrophil killing of **Staphylococcus** aureus and Candida albicans and in migration.
AU Hii, Charles S. T. (1); Stacey, Kathryn; Moghaddami, Nahid; Murray, Andrew W.; Ferrante, Antonio
CS (1) Department Immunopathology, Women's, Children's Hospital, 72 King William Road, North Adelaide, SA 5006 Australia
SO Infection and Immunity, (March, 1999) Vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 1297-1302. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DT Article
LA English
AB Killing of **Staphylococcus** aureus and Candida albicans by neutrophils involves adherence of the microorganisms, phagocytosis, and a collaborative action of oxygen reactive species and components of the granules. While a number of intracellular signalling pathways have been proposed to regulate neutrophil responses, the extent to which each pathway contributes to the killing of S. aureus and C. albicans has not been clearly defined. We have therefore examined the effect of blocking one such pathway, the extracellular signal-regulated **protein** kinase (ERK) cascade, using the specific inhibitor of the mitogen-activated **protein** kinase/ERK kinase, PD98059, on the ability of human neutrophils to kill S. aureus and C. albicans. Our data demonstrate the presence of ERK2 and a 43-kDa form of ERK but not ERK1 in human neutrophils. Upon stimulation with formyl methionyl leucyl phenylalanine (fMLP), the activities of both ERK2 and the 43-kDa form were stimulated. Despite abrogating the activity of both ERK forms, PD98059 only slightly reduced the ability of neutrophils to kill S. aureus or C. albicans. This is consistent with our finding that PD98059 had no effect on neutrophil adherence or degranulation, although pretreatment of neutrophils with PD98059 inhibited fMLP-stimulated superoxide production by 50%, suggesting that a change in superoxide production per se is not strictly correlated with microbicidal activity. However, fMLP-stimulated chemokinesis was markedly inhibited, while random migration and

fMLP-stimulated **chemotaxis** were partially **inhibited**, by PD98059. These data demonstrate, for the first time, that the ERK cascade plays only a minor role in the microbicidal activity of neutrophils and that the ERK cascade is involved primarily in regulating neutrophil migration in response to fMLP.

IT Major Concepts
Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Infection

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
neutrophils: blood and lymphatics, immune system, killing

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase cascade; oxygen reactive species; PD98059: mitogen-activated protein kinase/ERK kinase inhibitor

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
migration; phagocytosis

ORGN Super Taxa
Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes: Fungi, Plantae; Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Micrococcaceae: Gram-Positive Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); Candida albicans (Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes); **Staphylococcus** aureus (Micrococcaceae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Bacteria; Chordates; Eubacteria; Fungi; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Nonvascular Plants; Plants; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 9026-43-1 (PROTEIN KINASE)
7782-44-7 (OXYGEN)
167869-21-8 (PD98059)
9031-44-1 (KINASE)

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:539274 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699261630
TI Adherence of coagulase-negative **staphylococci** to human bone.
AU Lazarovich, Z.; Nevo, Z.; Halperin, N.; Nitzan, Y.; Malik, Z.; Boldur, I. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Microbiol., Assaf Harofeh Med. Cent., Zaerifin 70300 Israel
SO Biomedical Letters, (1996) Vol. 53, No. 209, pp. 7-16.
ISSN: 0961-088X.
DT Article
LA English
AB A radiometric assay for the adherence of coagulase-negative **staphylococci** (CNS) to bone chip microcolumns was developed. The adherence of 23 strains poorly correlated to slime production (r = 0.46). Both parameters were independent of hydrophobicity. Enzymatic and physicochemical modifications of the cell by beta-galactosidase, proteinase K, periodate and heat pretreatment suggest that a heat stable protein moiety, as well as sugar chains are involved in the adherence to bone **chips**. Preincubation of slime nonproducing **staphylococci** with a slime preparation derived from an adherent strain had no influence on the attachment process. On the other hand pretreatment of the bone chip microcolumn with the same slime preparation, significantly reduced the binding of adherent strains. The detection of adhering, non-slime producing CNS isolates is a point in case that slime production is not a prerequisite for CNS adherence to bone.

IT Major Concepts
Infection; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
COAGULASE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ADHERENCE; BACTERIAL DISEASE; BONE; BONE DISEASE; COAGULASE-NEGATIVE

STAPHYLOCOCCI; INFECTION; OSTEOMYELITIS; SKELETAL SYSTEM
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Micrococcaceae: Eubacteria, Bacteria
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); **Staphylococcus** epidermidis (Micrococcaceae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; bacteria; chordates; eubacteria; humans; mammals; microorganisms; primates; vertebrates
RN 9001-13-2 (COAGULASE)

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1992:497737 BIOSIS
DN BA94:116262
TI INFLUENCE OF ARACHIDONIC ACID METABOLITES AND STEROIDS ON FUNCTION OF BOVINE POLYMORPHONUCLEAR NEUTROPHILS.
AU HOEDEMAKER M; LUND L A; WAGNER W C
CS DEP. VET. BIOSCI., COLL. VET. MED., UNIV. ILL., URBANA, ILL. 61801.
SO AM J VET RES, (1992) 53 (9), 1534-1539.
CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) from 4 ovariectomized healthy cows were incubated with 0 (control), 10-8, 10-7, and 10-6M arachidonic acid metabolites of the cyclo- and lipoxygenase pathways for 30 minutes, and with steroids for 2 hours. Immediately after incubation, PMN were subjected to the following function assays: chemotaxis against zymosan-activated serum, chemotaxis against arachidonic acid metabolite or steroid at the doses given (only control PMN were tested), random migration, ingestion of 125I-iododeoxyuridine-labeled **Staphylococcus** aureus (125I-IdUR-S aureus), iodination of **proteins**, cytochrome C reduction, antibody-independent and -dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (AICC and ADCC). Prostaglandin F2.alpha. was chemoattractant and stimulated ingestion of 125I-IdUR-S aureus. Prostaglandin E2 stimulated cytochrome C reduction, whereas prostacyclin inhibited iodination of **proteins**. Thromboxane B2 stimulated ADCC. Leukotriene B4 was chemoattractant for bovine PMN and stimulated random migration and AICC. 5-Hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid was also chemoattractant, but inhibited ingestion of 125I-IdUR-S aureus. 15-Hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid was chemoattractant and decreased ADCC. Lipoxin A4 stimulated random migration, whereas lipoxin B4 **inhibited chemotaxis** against zymosan-activated serum, but was chemoattractant and stimulated cytochrome C reduction. 12-Hydroxyhepadecatrienoic acid and 12-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid did not influence any of the PMN functions tested. Of the steroids tested, cortisol increased ADCC, and progesterone stimulated cytochrome C reduction, but decreased ADCC. 17.beta.-Estradiol and estrone were chemoattractant and stimulated cytochrome C reduction. In addition, estrone also stimulated random migration. Those results suggest that eicosanoids and steroids directly influence function of bovine PMN in vitro in a stimulatory or inhibitory manner, or both, and may act as modulators of bovine PMN function in vivo.
RN 506-32-1 (ARACHIDONIC ACID)

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1992:476049 BIOSIS
DN BA94:107424
TI SURFACE PROTEIN-CAT REPORTER FUSIONS DEMONSTRATE DIFFERENTIAL GENE EXPRESSION IN THE VIR REGULON OF STREPTOCOCCUS-PYOGENES.

AU PODBIELSKI A; PETERSON J A; CLEARY P
CS DEP. MICROBIOL., UNIV. MINN., BOX 196 UHMC, 1460 MAYO BUILD., 420 DELAWARE ST., SE MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55455-0312.
SO MOL MICROBIOL, (1992) 6 (16), 2253-2265.
CODEN: MOMIEE. ISSN: 0950-382X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Streptococcus pyogenes expresses at least two virulence factors, the anti-phagocytic M **protein** and an **inhibitor** of **chemotaxis**, the **C5a** peptidase (ScpA), under control of the virR locus. To facilitate studies of this regulatory unit, we constructed a new shuttle vector with a **staphylococcal** chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT) reporter box which replicates in S. pyogenes. We cloned polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-derived potential promoter regions of the virR, M **protein** (emm12), and ScpA (scpA) genes from an M type 12 S. pyogenes, strain CS24. Promoter activity was assessed by measurements of specific mRNAs, transacetylase activity, and minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) for chloramphenicol resistance. We demonstrated that VirR is a necessary but not always sufficient positive trans-acting regulator of emm12 and scpA expression; however, virR is not autoregulated. A potential virR-binding consensus sequence is postulated for emm12, scpA and other M-like **protein** genes. Promoter activity of the structural genes was found to be dramatically influenced by growth conditions such as anaerobiosis. Levels of control, over and above the requirement for virR, are realized. The virR and scpA promoters were mapped for the first time using primer extension analysis. The observed mRNA start sites did not completely agree within the sequence predicted start sites. Data suggest that scpA could be subject to transcription attenuation.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
EMM12 GENE SCPA GENE PROMOTER ACTIVITY MESSENGER RNA VIRULENCE FACTORS ANTI-PHAGOCYTIC M **PROTEIN C5A** PEPTIDASE **CHEMOTAXIS INHIBITOR** SHUTTLE VECTOR **STAPHYLOCOCCAL** CHLORAMPHENICOL ACETYL TRANSFERASE CLONING GENE MAPPING GENE REGULATION METHOD
RN 91-33-8 (REGULON)
9040-07-7 (CHLORAMPHENICOL ACETYL TRANSFERASE)

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1991:67761 BIOSIS
DN BA91:36421
TI ANTIBIOTIC COMPARED WITH ANTISEPTIC PROPHYLAXIS FOR PROSTATIC SURGERY.
AU PRESCOTT S; HADI M A; ELTON R A; RITCHIE A W S; FOUBISTER G C; GOULD J C; HARGREAVE T B
CS UNIV. DEP. SURG./UROL., WESTERN GEN. HOSP., EDINBURGH EH4 2XU, UK.
SO BR J UROL, (1990) 66 (5), 509-514.
CODEN: BJURAN. ISSN: 0007-1331.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Two different regimens of cephalosporin antibiotic prophylaxis were compared with antiseptic lubricating jelly to try to prevent infection and complications in 196 men after prostatic surgery. Pre-operative urine was cultured and prostatic **chips** (170 cases) were also cultured to define the source of any infection. The use of antibiotics was associated with a reduced risk of post-operative bacteriuria. No serious complications occurred, although 1 patient in the antiseptic treated group developed rigors; 79 of 170 patients (46%) had positive prostatic chip cultures, of whom 74 had sterile pre-operative urine. There was no association between the result of chip culture and the presence of a pre-operative catheter. Culture positive patients had an increased risk of

post-operative urine infection, although the same organism was found in the prostate and urine in only 36% of cases of post-operative bacteriuria and in 43 (54%) the organism cultured from the prostate was **Staphylococcus** albus. This study provides further evidence of the benefit of true prophylactic antibiotic therapy for transurethral prostatic surgery and the prostatic chip data suggest that some of the risk is due to pre-operative contamination of the prostate in the absence of per-operative urinary infection or catheterisation.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN BACTERIURIA **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-ALBUS CEFOTAXIME CEFTIZOXIME ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG CHLORHEXIDINE

RN 55-56-1 (CHLORHEXIDINE)
63527-52-6 (CEFOTAXIME)
68401-81-0 (CEFTIZOXIME)

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1989:50969 BIOSIS
DN BA87:26969
TI GROUP B STREPTOCOCCI INHIBIT THE CHEMOTACTIC ACTIVITY OF THE FIFTH COMPONENT OF COMPLEMENT.
AU HILL H R; BOHNSACK J F; MORRIS E Z; AUGUSTINE N H; PARKER C J; CLEARY P P; WU J T
CS DEP. PATHOL., UNIV. UTAH SCH. MED., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84132.
SO J IMMUNOL, (1988) 141 (10), 3551-3556.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Infection with group B streptococci (GBS) is associated with a poor acute inflammatory response in which neutrophils fail to localize at the site of invasion. In the present studies, we have examined the effects of group B streptococci on C-derived chemotactic activity in human serum. Fresh human serum was activated to form C5a and C5adesarg by incubation with zymosan. The activated serum was then incubated with group B organisms, centrifuged, and the supernatants tested for chemotactic activity for human polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Group B organisms caused a dose-dependent decrease in C-dependent chemotactic activity. The degree of inhibition was profound with 1 .times. 109 bacteria/ml (10% of control). Experiments indicated that significant chemotactic factor inactivation occurred within 2 min of exposure to GBS organisms, while maximal inhibition occurred after 30 min incubation. A number of different strains of GBS of types I, II, and III possessed inhibitory activity. In contrast, group D streptococci, **Staphylococcus** aureus, Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae failed to **inhibit** the C-derived **chemotactic** activity in human serum. Group A streptococci that were M **protein** positive also inactivated C-dependent chemotactic activity in serum, as previously reported. The inhibitory activity of the GBS strains could be abolished by heat or trypsin treatment but not by neuraminidase, pronase, or pepsin. C5a levels in zymosan-activated serum as measured by RIA were not decreased after incubation with an inhibitory strain suggesting that absorption was not involved. SDS-PAGE analysis revealed that group B streptococci degrade the C5a molecule, increasing its electrophoretic mobility by removing a fragment with a m.w. of approximately 650 Da. Thus, one of the reasons for the poor inflammatory response at the site of GBS infection may reside in the ability of these pathogens to inactivate C-derived inflammatory mediators. The GBS C5a-ase activity probably serves as an additional virulence factor for these organisms contributing to the poor inflammatory response characteristic of group B streptococcal infection.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN POOR INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE COMPLEMENT C5A DEGRADING ENZYME

VIRULENCE FACTOR
RN 80295-54-1 (COMPLEMENT C5A)

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1988:200643 BIOSIS
DN BA85:101989
TI NONPURULENT RESPONSE TO TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME TOXIN 1-PRODUCING **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS RELATIONSHIP TO TOXIN-STIMULATED PRODUCTION OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR.
AU FAST D J; SCHLIEVERT P M; NELSON R D
CS BOX 124 MAYO, UNIV. MINN. HOSP., MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55455.
SO J IMMUNOL, (1988) 140 (3), 949-953.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Infection of surgical wounds with toxic shock syndrome toxin 1 (TSST-1)-producing **Staphylococcus** aureus does not usually elicit a purulent response from the host. Because S. aureus is normally a pyogenic pathogen, this phenomenon suggests that strains of **staphylococci** that produce the exotoxin are able to inhibit the migration of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) to sites of infection. We have considered that inhibition of leukocyte migration may be an effect of secreted TSST-1 and have studied direct and indirect effects of the exotoxin on migratory functions of PMN in vitro. Preincubation of PMN and TSST-1 produced no inhibition of random motility or **FMLP**- or **C5a**-stimulated chemotaxis under agarose. Supernatant fluids from mononuclear leukocytes incubated with TSST-1, however, were potently inhibitory for both PMN random and chemotactic migratory functions. The inhibitor of migration was identified as TNF based upon neutralization by anti-TNF antiserum and its presence in the culture supernatant fluids assayed in terms of cytotoxicity for murine TNF-sensitive L-929 cell line cells. Preincubation of PMN with recombinant human TNF also inhibited subsequent PMN random and chemotactic migratory functions. We propose that TSST-1 inhibits the mobilization of PMN to sites of infection by stimulation of monocyte/macrophage TNF production and suggest that TNF may also contribute to some other effects of toxic shock syndrome.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
MURINE HUMAN EXOTOXIN POLYMORPHONUCLEAR NEUTROPHILS LEUKOCYTE MIGRATION
RN 23526-02-5 (EXOTOXIN)

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1988:72262 BIOSIS
DN BA85:38561
TI IN-VIVO GLYCOCALYX EXPRESSION BY **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS PHAGE TYPE 52-52A-80 IN **STAPHYLOCOCCUS** OSTEOMYELITIS.
AU BUXTON T B; HORNER J; HINTON A; RISSING J P
CS INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECT., VETERANS ADM. MED. CENT., AUGUSTA, GA. 30910.
SO J INFECT DIS, (1987) 156 (6), 942-946.
CODEN: JIDIAQ. ISSN: 0022-1899.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Osteomyelitic rat tibiae were examined by scanning electron microscopy for the extracellular glycocalyx of **Staphylococcus** aureus. S. aureus and fractured tibiae from normal rats were incubated together in vitro and examined similarly. Low magnification of endosteal Haversian portals from tibiae studied in vivo and in vitro disclosed adherent S. aureus exuding glycocalyx that buried the organism in dense, coccoid-studded biofilms. The biofilm became progressively more dense over time in vitro and was exuberant at day 70 in vivo. S. aureus incubated in vitro without tibiae disclosed no glycocalyx. Bone **chips** studied in vitro disclosed

staphylococci more commonly near the endosteal Haversian portals than on the intervening endosteal surfaces (mean .+-. SE, 280 .+-. 75 vs 12 .+-. 3 per 2,500-.mu.m2 field; P < .002 by Student's t test). Organisms within ostia were not counted, although they occluded 10%-40% of the ostium. **Staphylococci** were adherent to exposed woven material, perhaps collagen.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
RAT ENDOSTEAL HAVERSIAN PORTALS COLLAGEN ADHERENCE BIOFILM

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1988:71586 BIOSIS
DN BA85:37885
TI IMPAIRED NONSPECIFIC CELLULAR IMMUNITY IN EXPERIMENTAL CHOLESTASIS.
AU ROUGHNEEN P T; DRATH D B; KULKARNI A D; ROWLANDS B J
CS DEP. SURG., QUEEN'S UNIV. BELFAST, INST. CLINICAL SCI., GROSVENOR ROAD, BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, BT12 6BJ.
SO ANN SURG, (1987) 206 (5), 578-582.
CODEN: ANSUA5. ISSN: 0003-4932.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The abilities of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) and pulmonary alveolar macrophages (PAM), to demonstrate chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and superoxide release after bile duct ligation in the rat were investigated to determine the effect of cholestasis on nonspecific cellular immune mechanisms. Chemotactic response to **C5a** and **FMLP**, phagocytosis of 14C labeled **Staphylococcus** aureus, and zymosan-induced superoxide release were evaluated 21 days after bile duct ligation (BDL), sham operation, or in normal controls. Serum total bilirubin level was elevated after BDL ($p < 0.01$). Chemotactic ability was similar to each group. PMN phagocytic uptake of 14C labeled **Staphylococcus** aureus was depressed in BDL ($p < 0.05$). BDL rats exhibited impaired PAM phagocytic indices and improved PMN superoxide release ($p < 0.03$). PAM superoxide release was similar in each study group. Alterations in phagocytic function with cholestasis are important deficits in nonspecific cellular immunity that may contribute to the high incidence of infective complications associated with obstructive jaundice.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS RAT HUMAN SUPEROXIDE RELEASE PHAGOCYTIC FUNCTION CARBON-14 AUTORADIOGRAPHY
RN 11062-77-4 (SUPEROXIDE)
14762-75-5 (CARBON-14)

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1987:66463 BIOSIS
DN BA83:34789
TI BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN A CONVENTIONAL MOUSE BREEDING COLONY.
AU CZARNOMSKA A; SWITALSKA A
CS INST. ONKOL., ZAKLAD BIOL. NOWOTWOROW, PRACOWNIA GENETYKI I HODOWLI ZWIERZAT LABORATORYJNYCH, 00-973 WARSZAWA, WAWELSKA 15.
SO ZWIERZETA LAB, (1982 (1986)) 19 (1-2), 29-42.
CODEN: ZWLAAA.
FS BA; OLD
LA Polish
AB The paper presents the results of bacteriological control in a mouse breeding colony. Inbred animals (BALB/cW, R/W, DBA/2W, C57BL/10PhW,C3H/W, BN/b) were kept under clean conventional conditions in plastic cages; sterilized wood **chips** were used as bedding. Mice were fed with manufacturated food pellets and supplied with normal tap water in glass bottles. Empty cages and bottles were washed and rinsed by hand. The temperature +22.degree. .+-. 2.degree. C and ventilation were mechanically

controlled, inlet air was dust filtered. Fresh air was drawn from approximately 15 m above ground level. The relative humidity in the rooms was 70% on the average. Samples for bacteriological control were taken from nasopharynx, colon and caecum content, and gall-bladder; 20 mice of each strain were sampled: 4-6 young adults and 14-16 retired breeders. Culturing was performed using enrichment, selective and identification media. All 120 controlled mice were free from Salmonella sp., Shigella sp., Klebsiella pneumoniae, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, Diplococcus pneumoniae, Bordetella bronchiseptica, Streptobacillus moniliformis, **Staphylococcus** aureus, Listeria sp., 4 mice were positive to Corynebacterium sp. and 9 to Pseudomonas sp. infection. The presence of Escherichia coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, **Staphylococcus** epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis was very common. Sporadically infections with Proteus mirabilis and Citrobacter sp. were detected. There were no significant differences in contamination rate among mice from particular inbred strains.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
SALMONELLA-SP CITROBACTER-SP SHIGELLA-SP LISTERIA-SP PROTEUS-MIRABILIS CORYNEBACTERIUM-SP PSEUDOMONAS-SP STREPTOCOCCUS-FAECALIS KLEBSIELLA-PNEUMONIAE YERSINIA-PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS DIPLOCOCCUS-PNEUMONIAE BORDETELLA-BRONCHISEPTICA STREPTOBACILLUS-MONILIFORMIS **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS ESCHERICHIA-COLI KLEBSIELLA-OXYTOCA **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-EPIDERMIDIS

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1986:437176 BIOSIS
DN BA82:103364
TI EFFECT OF THE SYNTHETIC **INHIBITOR** TOSYLAMINOPHENYLETHYLCHLOROMET HYLKETONE, ON **CHEMOTACTIC PEPTIDE** RECEPTOR ACTIVATION AND SUPEROXIDE PRODUCTION IN HUMAN NEUTROPHILS.
AU SUTER S; LEW P D; WALDVOGEL F A
CS CLIN. UNIV. PEDIATRIE, 1211-GENEVA 4, SWITZ.
SO PEDIATR RES, (1986) 20 (9), 848-852.
CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031-3998.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB It was previously shown that inhibitors such as tosylamido-phenylethyl-chloromethylketone (TPCK) inhibit superoxide production by human neutrophils. These studies suggested that a chymotrypsin-like protease inhibited by TPCK was involved in the activation of the neutrophils oxidative system. In this study, we attempted to define the step in cellular activation and/or cell function inhibited by TPCK. TPCK 10-5 M did not inhibit the following early events thought to be involved in the activation of oxidase. (1) f-met-leu-phe-induced activation of phospholipase C assessed by the production of inositol-tris-phosphate (IP3), (2) f-met-leu-phe-induced membrane potential changes, (3) f-met-leu-phe-induced increase in free cytosolic calcium, and (4) phorbol-myristate acetate-induced protein phosphorylation in 32P labeled neutrophils. We also showed that TPCK 10-5 M inhibited bactericidal activity of neutrophils on **Staphylococcus** aureus, whereas it did not inhibit the ingestion rate of endotoxin-coated Oil red O particles. We conclude that (1) TPCK at the concentration of 10-5 M inhibits superoxide production but not ingestion of Oil red O particles and (2) TPCK inhibits superoxide production at a step distal from calcium mobilization and protein phosphorylation. Radiolabeled TPCK may therefore be a useful tool to study, whether a protease is involved in the activation of the oxidative system distal to second messenger generation.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS PHOSPHOLIPASE C CHYMOTRYPSIN-LIKE PROTEASE CALCIUM MOBILIZATION PROTEIN PHOSPHORYLATION CELLULAR

ACTIVATION NEUTROPHIL OXIDATIVE SYSTEM MEMBRANE POTENTIAL CHANGE BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY

RN 7440-70-2 (CALCIUM)
9001-86-9 (PHOSPHOLIPASE C)
11062-77-4 (SUPEROXIDE)

L17 ANSWER 20 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1986:359166 BIOSIS
DN BA82:63640
TI CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MAC-1 GLYCOPROTEIN FAMILY TO ADHERENCE-DEPENDENT GRANULOCYTE FUNCTIONS STRUCTURE-FUNCTION ASSESSMENTS EMPLOYING SUBUNIT-SPECIFIC MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES.
AU ANDERSON D C; MILLER L J; SCHMALISTIEG F C; ROTHLEIN R; SPRINGER T A
CS TEX. CHILDREN'S HOSP., LEUKOCYTE BIOL. SECT., HOUSTON, TEX. 77030.
SO J IMMUNOL, (1986) 137 (1), 15-27.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB MAb directed at the .alpha.-subunits of Mac-1 (.alpha.M), LFA-1 (.alpha.L), p150,95 (.alpha.X), or their common .beta.-subunit were used to characterize the contributions of the Mac-1 glycoprotein family to granulocyte adherence reactions. Inhibitory effects of these MAb in incubation experiments with normal granulocytes indicated distinct adhesive contributions of each subunit. Significantly greater adherence, and inhibition of adherence by anti .alpha.M, .alpha.X, and .beta. MAb, was observed under chemotactic conditions designed to "up-regulate" the surface expression of the .alpha.M .beta. and .alpha.X .beta. complexes. Adherence to **protein**-coated glass and binding of albumin-coated latex beads were significantly inhibited by anti-.beta. > anti-.alpha.M (OKM-10, M1/70, LM2/1.6 and OKM-1) > anti.alpha.X > anti-.alpha.L MAb, but no effects of anti-HLA, AB, or anti-CR-1 MAb were evident. A similar rank order of inhibition was observed in granulocyte aggregation assays in response to C5a, PMA, or f-Met-Leu-Phe. Significant inhibition of directed migration by anti-.beta. or anti-.alpha.M (OKM-1 or OKM-10) MAb was observed in subagarose but not Boyden **chemotaxis** assays; **inhibition** was dependent on a continuous cell exposure to anti-Mac-1.alpha. or .beta. during the assay, suggesting that a continuum of new Mac-1 expression is required for directed translocation. Phagocytosis of Oil-Red-O paraffin or zymosan selectively opsonized with C3-derived ligands was significantly inhibited by anti-.alpha.M MAb (OKM-10 > LM2/1.6 > M1/70 > OKM-1) or by combinations of anti-.alpha.M + anti-CR-1 MAb, but only minimal inhibitory effect of anti-.beta. MAb and no effects of anti-.alpha.L or anti-.alpha.X MAb were seen. Similarly, complement-dependent phagocytosis-associated lactoferrin release, ingestion and intracellular killing of **Staphylococcus** aureus 502A, and binding of iC3b-opsonized SRBC, were significantly inhibited by anti-.alpha.M (OKM-10, M1/70) or combinations of anti-.alpha.M + anti-CR-1 MAb, but not by anti-.beta., .alpha.L, or .alpha.X MAb. Notably, none of the anti-Mac-1 MAB demonstrated inhibitory effects in assays of adherence-independent functions including shape change, specific f-Met-Leu-3H-Phe binding, O2- generation, chemiluminescence evolution, or lactoferrin release in response to PMA. These studies indicate that MAb directed at individual subunits or combinations of subunits of the Mac-1 glycoprotein family can be employed in blocking experiments to elicit function abnormalities of granulocytes similiar to those recognized in patients with a genetic deficiency of Mac-1, LFA-1, and p150,95. Thus, our findings provide additional evidence for an important physiologic role of this leukocyte glycoprotein family in the inflammatory response.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN LFA-1 ANTIGEN P-150.95 ANTIGEN INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE AGGREGATION

DIRECTED MIGRATION PHAGOCYTOSIS LACTOFERRIN RELEASE BACTERIAL INGESTION INTRACELLULAR KILLING

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1985:416633 BIOSIS
DN BA80:86625
TI NEUTROPHIL GRANULOCYTE FUNCTIONS IN SEVERELY BURNED PATIENTS.
AU ARTURSON G
CS BURN CENTER, DEPARTMENT PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, UPPSALA, SWEDEN.
SO BURNS, (1985) 11 (5), 309-319.
CODEN: BURND8.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Fifty patients (42 male and 8 female) with deep dermal burns, covering 20-90% of the total body surface area, were investigated from immediately after the injury until death or until healing of the wounds. The following functions of the neutrophil granulocytes were studied: chemotaxis and random migration utilizing a modified Boyden chamber technique; phagocytosis of **Staphylococcus** aureus and IgG-coated latex particles; bactericidal capacity, e.g., killing of S. aureus; and the neutrophil granulocyte content of myeloperoxidase, lactoferrin and chymotrypsin-like cationic **protein**. The presence of stimulators and inhibitors of the granulocyte functions was studied using gel filtration of the patient's serum on Sephacryl gel columns. Sera from all patients obtained within the first 1-3 days post-burn contained significantly increased amounts of heat-labile chemokinetic stimulating activity. Serum obtained between 4-10 days after injury contained significantly decreased amounts of heat-stable chemokinetic stimulating activity. Reduced chemokinetic activity was found during the 3rd and 4th wk following major burns (.gtoreq. 40%) due to the presence of 1 or both heat-stable chemokinetic inhibitory activities. During the 2nd wk post-burn, patients with burns larger than 40% of the body surface area who showed an **inhibition** of **chemotaxis** also had defects in phagocytosis and often impaired bactericidal capacity, concomitant with lower contents of the granular enzymes. A hyaluronic acid preparation in low concentrations was found to counteract the migration inhibitory effect demonstrated in vitro in sera from patients with severe burns. Based on these results a series of patients with severe burns and impaired neutrophil functions were treated with small amounts of this hyaluronic acid preparation subcutanelusly. Very promising results were noticed, similar to those found in vitro.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CHEMOTAXIS RANDOM MIGRATION BACTERICIDAL CAPACITY PHAGOCYTOSIS MYELOPEROXIDASE LACTOFERRIN CHYMOTRYPSIN-LIKE CATIONIC PROTEIN SERUM CHEMOKINETIC STIMULATING ACTIVITY CHEMOKINETIC INHIBITORY ACTIVITY HYALURONIC-ACID PREPARATION IMMUNOLOGIC-DRUG
RN 9003-99-0 (MYELOPEROXIDASE)
9004-61-9 (HYALURONIC-ACID)

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1985:397904 BIOSIS
DN BA80:67896
TI HUMAN MONONUCLEAR CELLS EXPOSED TO **STAPHYLOCOCCI** RAPIDLY PRODUCED AN INHIBITOR OF NEUTROPHIL CHEMOTAXIS.
AU DONABEDIAN H
CS DEP. MICROBIOL., MED. COLL. OHIO, C.S. 10008, TOLEDO, OHIO 43699.
SO J INFECT DIS, (1985) 152 (1), 24-32.
CODEN: JIDIAQ. ISSN: 0022-1899.
FS BA; OLD

LA English
AB Serum-free cultures of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells from normal volunteers produce an **inhibitor** of neutrophil **chemotaxis** when exposed to heat-killed **staphylococci**. Human neutrophils were exposed to 100-fold dilutions of supernatants from 6-h cultures, washed repeatedly, and assayed for chemotactic responsiveness with a radiolabeled assay. Dilutions of supernatants from cell cultures exposed to **staphylococci** resulted in a mean chemotaxis of 856 .+-. 83 cpm (n = 21), while that for medium-treated neutrophils was 1354 .+-. 100 cpm (n = 21, P < 0.001), and supernatants from cultures without **staphylococci** produced chemotaxis of 1107 .+-. 132 cpm (n = 14, P > 0.05 vs. medium-treated). Fifty-three experiments on tissue from 26 donors showed that after 6 h the mean **inhibition** (.+-. SE) of **chemotaxis** at 1:100 dilution was 26.4% .+-. 3.3% (P < 0.001 vs. medium-treated). It was found that the peptidoglycan fraction of the **staphylococci** was sufficient to induce production of inhibitor by the cooperative action of T cells and monocytes. The inhibitor is a **protein** with a MW of 30-45 kilodaltons. It is not toxic to the neutrophils and does not affect secretion, adhesion, phagocytosis, or the ability to kill **Staphylococcus** aureus. This potent **inhibitor** of neutrophil **chemotaxis** may play a role in the modulation of neutrophil function during bacterial infections.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS PEPTIDOGLYCAN FRACTION

L17 ANSWER 23 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1984:283789 BIOSIS
DN BA78:20269
TI BACTERIAL ADHERENCE AND GLYCOCALYX FORMATION IN OSTEO MYELITIS EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED WITH **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS.
AU MAYBERRY-CARSON K J; TOBER-MEYER B; SMITH J K; LAMBE D W JR; COSTERTON J W
CS DEP. OF MICROBIOL., QUILLEN-DISHNER COLL. OF MED., EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIV., JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE 37614.
SO INFECT IMMUN, (1984) 43 (3), 825-833.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB A surgical procedure allowed the placement of a silicone rubber catheter in the marrow cavity of the tibia of a rabbit and also allowed the introduction of a sclerosing agent (sodium morrhuate) and cells of S. aureus. Osteomyelitis developed in 60% of the animals so treated; the infecting microorganism was recovered from the infected tibiae of the animals that developed this disease. All blood cultures taken 24 h after the infection were negative for S. aureus. Radiological findings consisted of osteolytic changes, the occurrence of sequestration and periosteal reactions and sclerosis in the infected bones. Sections of bone prepared for histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of osteomyelitis. Transmission and scanning electron microscopy of samples of bone marrow, bone **chips** and the catheters taken from the infected tibiae revealed gram-positive cocci embedded in a very extensive matrix of ruthenium red-staining glycocalyx adhering to the bone and the implanted catheter. This extensive glycocalyx may serve a protective function for the bacteria and be important in bacterial adherence, and thus play an important role in bacterial persistence and the development of osteomyelitis in these rabbits.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
RABBIT SODIUM MORRHUATE SCLEROSING AGENT RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS ELECTRON MICROSCOPY PROTECTIVE FUNCTION PERSISTENCE
RN 8031-09-2 (SODIUM MORRHUATE)

L17 ANSWER 24 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1982:242648 BIOSIS
DN BA74:15128
TI BONE GRAFTING WITH FIBRIN GLUE.
AU BOESCH P
CS ORTHOPAEDISCHE UNIVERSITAETSKLINIK, GARNISONGASSE 13, A-1090 WIEN.
SO WIEN KLIN WOCHENSCHR SUPPL, (1981) 93 (124), 3-26.
CODEN: WKWSA2. ISSN: 0300-5178.
FS BA; OLD
LA German
AB Experimental and clinical investigations to improve the ingrowth of different types of bone grafts by the use of a fibrin adhesion system (FAS) are reported. Prior to implantation the bone **chips** are soaked with this fibrin seal (Immuno AG, Vienna [Austria]), whose main component is a fibrinogen of human origin; its polymerization is triggered by the application of a thrombin-Ca2+ solution (600 NIH-units/ml of a 250 mM CaCl2-solution). By this technique, bone defects can be closed without intermediate gaps and optimal hemostasis is achieved. Other advantages are the plasticity of this fibrin-cancellous bone grafting and improved remodeling of the implants owing to accelerated vascularization. The latter has a most favorable effect in the following cases: poor osteogenic potency of the site bone; chronic osteomyelitis; implantation of bone-bank grafts. The indication for the removal of autologous bone is further limited. Even in patients with bleeding disorders fibrin-spongiosa plasties were successfully performed to close bone defects. By measuring the elasticity module (2.45 .times. 105 N/m2) and the tensile strength (1.23 .times. 105 N/m2) of a standardized fibrin clot, a sealant mix was determined experimentally, which meets the clinical requirements of the spongiosaplasty. In other test series elimination of an admixed antibiotic was slower in fibrin clots than in blood clots. Bacterial growth (test bacteria: **Staphylococcus** aureus or Pseudomonas) was significantly lower in fibrin clots. Experimental cancellous bone graftings (autologous 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 wk and heterologous 8, 12 wk) were carried out at the iliac crests of rabbits using homologous fibrinogen cryoprecipitate; due to the action of the fibrin adhesive remodeling of the implant was distinctly accelerated and improved in both test series. In the FAS group new lamellar bone was built on to the autologous trabeculae, while in the control group the growth of new bone resulted via cartilage-callus formation after resorption of the trabeculae. Osseous incorporation of heterologous grafts was in fact only observed when used in combination with the FAS. The FAS has been used at the Orthopedic University Hospital in Vienna and the Municipal Orthopedic Hospital Gersthof, Vienna, since 1975. Bone transplantation (172) were carried out, for the most part homologous and heterologous bone graftings; in an increasing measure inflammatory and even fistulous foci were filled with homo- and heterografts in combination with fibrin seal (41 of 49 cases). In these cases the rate of infection was 6.12%, which is only slightly more than the comparable figure for graftings to close noninflammatory bone lesions (5.69%). But a significant improvement of the (re-)infection rate was observed in comparison with a control group not treated with the FAS (42.85%). In chronic osteomyelitis complete closure of the bone defect without interstitial spaces, prolonged retention of the antibiotic and improved vascularization, as provided by the FAS, was a decisive advantage. Patients treated with the FAS were followed up for more than 18 mo.; a comparison with bone graftings performed without fibrin seal revealed improved remodeling of the **chips** implanted with the FAS and moreover patients were less sensitive to changes in the weather. This difference became striking when using homologous, and even more so with heterologous, bone **chips** for closing defects. Radiological

assessment clearly showed that owing to the application of fibrin seal fewer cases of dead incorporation occurred; after filling benign bone defects (especially juvenile and aneurysmatic cysts) hardly any recurrences were observed.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN RABBIT **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS PSEUDOMONAS ANTIBIOTIC OSTEOGENIC POTENCY OSTEO MYELITIS VASCULARIZATION BONE CHIP REMODELING FIBRIN SPONGIOSA PLASTY HEMOSTASIS FIBRIN ADHESION SYSTEM

L17 ANSWER 25 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1981:231700 BIOSIS
DN BA72:16684
TI SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF MICROBIAL ATTACHMENT TO MILK CONTACT SURFACES.
AU ZOLTAI P T; ZOTTOLA E A; MCKAY L L
CS DEP. FOOD SCI. NUTR., UNIV. MINN., 1334 ECKLES AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN. 55108, USA.
SO J FOOD PROT, (1981) 44 (3), 204-208.
CODEN: JFPRDR. ISSN: 0362-028X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Milk contact surfaces were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) techniques for possible microbial attachment. Cultures of Pseudomonas fragi 4973, **Staphylococcus** aureus JAL, Streptococcus lactis C2, S. cremoris and Lactobacillus bulgaricus RR inoculated onto glass coverslips or stainless steel **chips** were examined. Stainless steel surfaces displayed many possible harborages for microbial colonization. SEM examination of P. fragi 4973 showed development of fibrous material, with numerous stick-like projections extending from the cell to the glass or stainless steel surface. These apparent attachment appendages became more pronounced as contact time increased. S. aureus, S. lactis, S. cremoris and L. bulgaricus did not display such fibrous material.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
PSEUDOMONAS-FRAGI **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS STREPTOCOCCUS-LACTIS STREPTOCOCCUS-CREMORIS LACTOBACILLUS-BULGARICUS APPENDAGES FIBROUS MATERIAL

L17 ANSWER 26 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1976:177854 BIOSIS
DN BA62:7854
TI MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF FROZEN BREADED FISH AND SHELLFISH PRODUCTS.
AU BAER E F; DURAN A P; LEININGER H V; READ R B JR; SCHWAB A H; SWARTZENTRUBER A
SO APPL ENVIRON MICROBIOL, (1976) 31 (3), 337-341.
CODEN: AEMIDF. ISSN: 0099-2240.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable
AB A survey was made of the microbiological quality of 7 frozen, breaded, precooked fish and shellfish products and of frozen, breaded, uncooked shrimp at the retail level. Geometric mean aerobic plate counts per gram (and number of units examined) were as follows: fish sticks, 8300 (1539); fish cakes, 5600 (1378); crab cakes, 4900 (1226); scallops, 1700 (1392); clams, 450 (1384); haddock, 15,000 (1306); fish in fish and **chips** dinner, 7200 (1485); and uncooked shrimp, 220,000 (1462). Geometric mean coliform, Escherichia coli and **Staphylococcus** aureus counts for all 8 products ranged from 1-10/g.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ESCHERICHIA-COLI **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**-AUREUS COLIFORM PRE COOKED FISH SHRIMP CRAB SCALLOPS CLAM HADDOCK RETAIL LEVEL GEOMETRIC MEAN

AEROBIC PLATE COUNTS

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:316152 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100316152
TI Isolation and characterisation of a **17-kDa** **staphylococcal** heparin-binding **protein** with broad specificity.
AU Fallgren, Corina; Utt, Meeme; Ljungh, Asa (1)
CS (1) Department of Infectious Diseases and Medical Microbiology, University of Lund, Solvegatan 23, S-223 62, Lund: asa.ljungh@mmb.lu.se Sweden
SO Journal of Medical Microbiology, (June, 2001) Vol. 50, No. 6, pp. 547-557. print.
ISSN: 0022-2615.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:33018 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100033018
TI Human antibody response during sepsis against targets expressed by methicillin resistant **Staphylococcus** aureus.
AU Lorenz, Udo; Ohlsen, Knut (1); Karch, Helge; Hecker, Michael; Thiede, Arnulf; Hacker, Joerg
CS (1) Institute for Molecular Biology of Infectious Diseases, University of Wuerzburg, Roentgenring 11, 97070, Wuerzburg: knut.ohlsen@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de Germany
SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (October, 2000) Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 145-153. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:474459 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000474459
TI Packaging of up to 240 subunits of a **17 kDa** nuclease into the interior of recombinant hepatitis B virus capsids.
AU Beterams, Gertrud; Boettcher, Bettina; Nassal, Michael (1)
CS (1) Department of Internal Medicine II/Molecular Biology, University Hospital Freiburg, Hugstetter Str. 55, D-79106, Freiburg Germany
SO FEBS Letters, (15 September, 2000) Vol. 481, No. 2, pp. 169-176. print.
ISSN: 0014-5793.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:179325 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000179325
TI Molecular characterization of the ferric-uptake regulator, Fur, from **Staphylococcus** aureus.
AU Xiong, Anming; Singh, Vineet K.; Cabrera, Guillermo; Jayaswal, Radheshyam K. (1)
CS (1) Department of Biological Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal,

IL, 61790-4120 USA
SO Microbiology (Reading), (March, 2000) Vol. 146, No. 3, pp. 659-668.
ISSN: 1350-0872.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1997:357341 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799663744
TI Preliminary crystallographic study on a low molecular weight form of bacterial plasminogen activator staphylokinase.
AU Chattopadhyay, Debasish (1); Stewart, Jerry E.; Smith, Craig D.; Delucas, Lawrence J.; Narayana, Sthanam V. L.
CS (1) Cent. Macromolecular Crystallography, Univ. Alabama at Brimingham, Birmingham, AL 35294 USA
SO Acta Crystallographica Section D Biological Crystallography, (1997) Vol. 53, No. 4, pp. 480-481.
ISSN: 0907-4449.
DT Article
LA English

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1997:163419 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799462622
TI Isolation of six low molecular weight heat shock **proteins** and partial characterization of heat shock **protein** 29 from mung bean hypocotyl.
AU Wu, Dan H.; Laidman, David L. (1)
CS (1) Sch. Biol. Sci., Univ. Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2UW UK
SO Phytochemistry (Oxford), (1997) Vol. 44, No. 6, pp. 985-989.
ISSN: 0031-9422.
DT Article
LA English

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:263850 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598278150
TI Identification of two **17-kDa** rat parotid gland phosphoproteins, subjects for dephosphorylation upon beta-adrenergic stimulation, as destrin- and cofilin-like **proteins**.
AU Kanamori, Takao (1); Hayakawa, Taro; Suzuki, Masami; Titani, Koiti
CS (1) Dep. Biochem., Sch. Dentistry, Aichi-Gakuin Univ., 1-100 Kusumoto-cho, Chkusa-ku, Nagoya 464 Japan
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995) Vol. 270, No. 14, pp. 8061-8067.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:222966 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598237266
TI Influence of iron depletion on growth kinetics, siderophore production, and **protein** expression of **Staphylococcus** aureus.
AU Trivier, D. (1); Davril, M.; Houdret, N.; Courcol, R. J.
CS (1) Lab. Bacteriol., Hop. Calmette, CHRU Lille, 59037 Lille Cedex France
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (1995) Vol. 127, No. 3, pp. 195-200.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1994:121887 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497134887
TI Urinary **protein** C inhibitor binding region in the B-beta-chain of human fibrinogen.
AU Hayashi, S.
CS Thrombosis Chem. Inst., 4-28-15, Komone, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173 Japan
SO Blood Coagulation & Fibrinolysis, (1993) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 921-926. ISSN: 0957-5235.
DT Article
LA English

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1994:113356 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497126356
TI N-(p-Azido-3-(125I)iodophenethyl)spiperone Binds to Specific Regions of P-glycoprotein and Another Multidrug Binding **Protein**, Spiperophilin, in Human Neuroblastoma Cells.
AU Safa, Ahmad R. (1); Agresti, Michael; Bryk, David; Tamai, Ikumi
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CS LAB. CHEM. BIOL., NATL. INST. ARTHRITIS METAB. DIG. DIS., ROOM 9N-307, BUILD. 10, BETHESDA, MD. 20205, USA.

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US 097433640QP1

Creation date: 02-05-2004
Indexing Officer: RMEBRATE - REDA MEBRATE
Team: OIPEBackFileIndexing
Dossier: 09743364

Legal Date: 01-09-2001

No.	Doccode	Number of pages
1	371P	84

Total number of pages: 84

Remarks:

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